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'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD111500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, (not further identified); with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. The mailbag for today's program contains many letters in which listeners express their indignation over the policy of the U.S. administration. Washington has now worked up a broad anti-Soviet campaign, the aim of which, under cover of a hullabaloo about the Soviet Union's international assistance to Afghanistan in defense of its independence and sovereignty, is to conceal its own hegemonistic strivings for the role of world gendarme and to roll back the process of detente, returning the world to the times of the cold war. We have had letters on this subject from: (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) of the village of Tri Ozera in Penzenskaya Oblast; Comrade (Kuznetsov) of Michurinsk; (Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kondratyev) of Moscow; (Viktor Danilovich Gunya) of Plavsk, Tulskaya Oblast; (Katayeva) of Zuyevka in Kirovskaya Oblast; (Bivik) from Lubny in Poltavskaya Oblast; (Pavel Petrovich Pokroin) of Ivanovka in Krasnoyarskiy Kray; and many many others.

This is what (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) writes from the village of Tri Ozera: I am a simple worker. I fought in the ranks throughout World War II. I know very well what war is. We, the Soviet people, do not need war. We are now in the fourth decade of living under a peaceful sky. A leading role in the struggle for a stable peace in our world belongs to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Comrade (Makarov) expresses the conviction that by its decision to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, NATO has laid a dangerous mine under the cause of detente.

Here is the letter from (Viktor Danilovich Gunya). He writes: I know how much grief war has brought to the Soviet people and at what price we have won victory. Today I do not want to remain silent when NATO members again want to repeat what we saw in the years of the Great Fatherland War. May my wrathful voice be joined to the millions of fighters for peace.

This is the opinion of Soviet people concerning the steps taken by the U.S. Government with the aim of influencing the Soviet Union's foreign policy. I would now like to discuss the events in Afghanistan, and call on Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist and a regular participant in our program, to speak:

Soviet Role in Afghanistan

[Anichkin] First I would like to recall how events developed in Afghanistan during the last days of December and the first days of January. On 27 December, a change of power took place in Afghanistan. A new government, headed by Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, took over rule of the country. On behalf of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the government, he made an address on Kabul radio in which he declared that the April revolution had entered a new stage. The bloody Hafizollah Amin clique had been overthrown. For crimes against the people of Afghanistan, which caused the deaths of many Afghans, including civilian and military members of the party and members of the Muslim clergy, a revolutionary court sentenced Amin to death. True people's power was proclaimed in Afghanistan, which will struggle for the final victory of the national-democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution. Babrak Karmal was elected general secretary of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. He also heads the new government.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it was after the resolute action of the Soviet Union in providing assistance to Afghanistan in rebuffing external aggression that the United States began its hysterical propaganda campaign about interference in Afghanistan's affairs and the Soviet threat to peace in this region.

[Anichkin] Indeed, numerous acts of aggression were committed against the young independent republic after the April 1978 revolution. The aim of the plot against the young state is crystal clear: The stifling of the revolution by sabotage, diversions and direct interventions; the conversion of Afghanistan into a bridgehead for imperialism. A threat arose to the existence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] as an independent and sovereign state.

What are these external forces? Primarily, counterrevolutionary elements which have established themselves on the territory of Pakistan. Under the guise of allegedly humanitarian assistance to Afghan refugees, the Pakistani authorities have provided every facility for military training of the interventionists. By April of last year, 12 such training camps for interventionists existed in Pakistan. At Chitral, Peshawar, Miram Shah and Quetta, under the guidance of U.S., Chinese and Egyptian instructors, detachments were formed and trained for armed actions and military operations were prepared for military incursions into Afghanistan. The United States financed them generously and provided weapons. The Afghanistan state security service repeatedly presented documentary proof, some of which was seized from the rebels sent into Afghan territory. This included arms of U.S., Chinese and British manufacture. The prisoners themselves said that they had been trained and armed by Chinese and U.S. instructors.

[Kosovan] By the way, Oleg Nikolayevich, the Vremya program [Moscow central television news current affairs program] recently broadcast a feature by our special correspondent in Afghanistan in which some of these weapons were shown.

[Anichkin] The scale of the external aggression can be judged, for instance, by data in the British newspaper the DAILY TELEGRAPH. At the end of October, the newspaper writes, military operations were being waged by the interventionists in 12 of the 28 Afghan provinces. At the beginning of January the ringleaders of the armed formations held a press conference in Peshawar, the main center for training diversionaries and terrorists, at which they said they would continue the war against the Afghan Government, relying on the assistance of the United States and other Western countries, China and the reactionary governments of certain Muslim states. I think this statement is clear and unambiguous enough. If aggression is perpetrated by the hands of mercenaries, it does not cease to be aggression.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, Amin's policy made a certain contribution to the tension in this period.

[Anichkin] Yes, one should note that the aggressive attacks and counterrevolutionary schemes of external forces began representing an ever-increasing danger also because of Amin's adventuristic policy. After usurping power and carrying out a real plot against the legitimate head of state, Taraki, the first chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Amin set up a bloody dictatorial regime. I have already recalled that thousands of Afghan patriots who actively participated in the April revolution were suppressed. By such despotic and terrorist methods the democratic and progressive achievements of the revolution were undermined.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the military assistance from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan is in full accord with international law, in full accord with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978, and also with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

[Anichkin] I would like to quote the text of these articles. First, Article 4 of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan: It says that the contracting parties will consult and take appropriate measures to safeguard the security, independence and territorial integrity of the two countries. In the interests of strengthening their defense capabilities, they will continue to develop their cooperation in the military field on the basis of the relevant agreements concluded between them. Now for Article 51 of the UN Charter: It stresses, in part, that this charter in no way encroaches on the inalienable right to individual or collective self-defense. Now, however, Western propaganda is using every means to raise doubts about the aims of Soviet policy. The Soviet Union is being assigned aggressive tendencies which, in reality, belong to the United States. The following may attract one's attention: Washington is hardly perturbed by the internal policy of the Afghan leadership. The United States clearly does not like the relations of good neighborliness which have been established between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. This being the case, their hopes of drawing Afghanistan to their sphere of influence are becoming futile. Last but not least, the U.S. administration is attempting to use the events in Afghanistan only as a pretext to justify the sharp turn in its foreign policy, the striving to detain in southwest Asia a military and strategic bridgehead. This can be explained quite simply: Having reneged on his solemn promises of the last election campaign regarding annual cuts in the military budget and having declared a 5-year program of unprecedented increases in military preparations, President Carter has made it clearly understood that he will lead the 1980 presidential campaign under the banner of expanded militarism.

U.S. Pressure on USSR

The United States is now clearly attempting to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and to influence its policy. It will stoop to any means in order to achieve these aims. President Carter clearly falsified the facts about the events in Afghanistan in his television address on 4 January in an attempt to mislead both the U.S. and the world public. The TASS statement referring to Carter's address stresses: If the White house is determined to somehow influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, then the matter is hopeless. Such attempts failed in the past and they will fail again now.

As far as the attempts to harm the Soviet Union are concerned, it appears that Washington is organizing a dangerous game, the results of which will boomerang on its own interests. For example, President Carter has decided to postpone ratification of the SALT II treaty--over 7 years have been devoted to these talks. The treaty is equally necessary and advantageous for both the United States and the Soviet Union. Other countries are interested because the treaty opens prospects of further talks regarding SALT III. By the time Washington decides to resume the ratification process the situation may have greatly changed. It is well known that talks on disarmament and, in particular, on the limitation of strategic arms lag behind the production of new kinds of weapons and systems.

One need not speak at length about the rest of the President's measures. The development of economic, scientific-technological and cultural links is mutually advantageous. When punishing us, so to speak, the White House is possibly punishing Americans themselves to a greater degree. Not for nothing has the President in his address appealed to Americans to prepare for sacrifices. The United States' Western partners have received Carter's attempts to draw them into the anti-Soviet campaign with a considerable degree of reticence. Let me quote a statement by Francois-Poncet, the French foreign affairs minister: As distinct from the United States, France will not alter the nature of its economic relations with the Soviet Union. France maintains with the USSR economic relations which are not conditioned by political considerations.

The French Government has always considered it important to continue the dialog with the Soviet Union. For the preservation of the process of detente, which is advantageous for all states, it is necessary to deliberate one's decision carefully and coolly. Thoughtlessness can only lead to the negation of all the achievements of the policy of detente. The consequences of such a course are fully apparent.

[Kosovan] The organizers of the propaganda hullabaloo aim at enlarging the scale of the campaign. They are trying to use the UN General Assembly as a forum for this purpose, to put forward the so-called Afghan question. In reality this is but a new stage in the slander campaign against the USSR and Afghanistan, which by no means contributes to the strengthening of peace. Moreover, the attempt to draw the UN into a discussion of a nonexistent question about the situation in Afghanistan represents a violation of that country's sovereignty and contradicts the will of the Afghan people, which was stated by the Afghan Government quite distinctly.

[Anichkin] In conclusion, I can only add that the present situation in Afghanistan, after the December events, is becoming normal. The country's public has received with great satisfaction the decree of the new government on general amnesty and the liberation of all political prisoners. This is viewed as the first practical step of the new leadership in implementing the program declaration of restoring law and order, guaranteeing personal freedom, and preventing further unjustified repressions. Numerous letters and telegrams are now coming in from all parts of Afghanistan to the government and the party leadership. They express support for the new authorities and thank the Soviet Union for its international assistance.

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Indian Elections

Indira Ghandi is a daughter of the outstanding politician and statesman of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. She was born on 19 November 1917. From an early age, Indira Gandhi found herself in an atmosphere of political activity in which her parents and other members of her family were engaged. This circumstance greatly influenced the formulation of her later views. At the age of 21 she joined the Indian National Congress [INC] party. During those years, the strengthening of the national liberation struggle was taking place in India and Indira Gandhi played an active role in it. In 1942, the British authorities carried out mass arrests of the participants in anti-British demonstrations. Indira Gandhi was among those arrested. After India won its independence in 1947, Indira Gandhi had an important position in the ruling INC party. In a few years she became its chairman. By that time she had confirmed herself as an important personality in national politics. Indira Gandhi was elected prime minister of the country for the first time in 1966 and stayed in that post until 1977, when a number of INC leaders, including the prime minister, were not reelected in their electoral districts. The present parliamentary elections, which took place after a comparatively short interval, have brought a convincing victory for the INC party headed by Indira Gandhi.

Concerning the elections, I would like to answer a question from (Aleksey Gregoriyevich Gurkovskiy) of Moscow who asks why are there such pronounced vacillations among Indian voters. It is possible that the Indian voter, who often finds it difficult to understand the nuances of electoral platforms of bourgeois parties, votes not so much for, as against, a certain party. Having clearly voted in 1977 against the excesses of the state of emergency, he also clearly opposed the rule of the Janata Party, whose leadership was primarily interested in the questions of internal party strife. At the same time, the problem of unemployment did not become any less urgent. Prices increased sharply. The same problems are faced by the new government which is headed by Indira Gandhi. By the way, her election platform promised to pay primary attention to the economic situation of the country.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

Mozambique, Grenada, Madagascar Statement

LD150846 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The clamour around the developments in Afghanistan has been raised with the object of diverting attention from the real problems in the world, said Jose Carlos Lobo, Mozambique's permanent representative, speaking in the debate on the so-called "Afghan question" at the U.N. General Assembly session. He emphasized that it was impossible to depict the Soviet aid to Afghanistan as a violation of international law. Speaking of the hypocrisy of the masterminds behind the anti-Afghan campaign, the Mozambique delegate recalled that the very same countries were keeping silent when people were being killed in South Africa.

Grenada's delegate Emmanuel also charged the Western powers with hypocrisy in assuming the false pose of defenders of independent nations, though it was precisely they that had sent troops into "Third World" countries to retain reactionary regimes in power against the will of the peoples. The presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan fully accords with the United Nations Charter and the treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Emmanuel pointed out.

The situation in Afghanistan must be assessed, taking into consideration both domestic and external factors, said Blaise Rabetafika, Madagascar's permanent representative. Honoring Afghanistan's rights to independence and sovereignty, one cannot at the same time deny its right to take the necessary steps to safeguard its existence as a nation. The Madagascar delegate vigorously rejected the claims by the sponsors of the resolution presented at the session to depict themselves as representatives of the non-aligned movement. He said these strategems were a "cynical and irresponsible game."

Afghan Foreign Minister's Speech

LD150917 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--The relations of Afghanistan with its great neighbour, the Soviet Union, have been tried and tested by time and are a major factor making for peace and stability in the region, said Shah Mohammad Dost. The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was speaking at the special emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. These relations are distinguished by profound mutual confidence, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and many-faceted cooperation. The policy of the USSR vis-a-vis our country rests on the principles of peace and friendship. The USSR has never had any expansionist designs against Afghanistan and has never tried to "teach lessons" to neighbouring small countries.

At the same time the government and people of Afghanistan are angrily stigmatizing the attempts at flagrant intervention into our domestic affairs on the part of American imperialism and its allies, Dost went on to say.

In neighbouring Pakistan, counter-revolutionary elements are being trained in methods of guerrilla warfare. Imperialist and other reactionary countries render them big material support. The so-called leaders of the insurgents often visit the United States, Britain and reactionary Middle East countries. These subversive elements are armed with American, British, Chinese and Egyptian weapons.

Conducting an unbridled anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign, the imperialist quarters thus seek to conceal their dangerous schemes in the region, Dost next emphasized. The United States has now concentrated over 20 warships in the Arabian Sea and in the Persian Gulf. From their bases they keep their sights adjusted on the entire region, including Iran and Afghanistan. President Carter issued an order on the urgent increase in arms deliveries to Pakistan. This was also discussed by the United States defence secretary in China.

In the opinion of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he emphasized, all this constitutes a real threat to peace and stability in the region. Such actions eloquently attest to the United States' intention to increase pressure in every way and to impose its will upon some states of the region, to submit them to American dictate.

The Government of Afghanistan, with the support and solidarity of friendly countries, will continue defending its independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, giving a fitting rebuff to imperialist provocations and aggressive actions, Dost said in conclusion. Afghanistan will continue carrying through a policy of active non-alignment, come out for goodneighbourly relations and cooperation with all countries and strive for peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

CSSR Representative

LD150909 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Having rendered assistance to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union built a defensive wall against attempts at frustrating the progressive development in that country, at drenching in blood its people in a counter-revolutionary coup, and at defeating the revolution, said Ilja Hulinsky. The permanent representative of Czechoslovakia at the United Nations was speaking at the U.N. General Assembly session. Today, he pointed out, when the failure was revealed of the plans for the forcible overthrow of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the conversion of Afghanistan's territory into a place d'armes on the southern frontier of the Soviet Union, imperialism and reaction seek to retrieve their losses, fanning an anti-Afghan and anti-socialist campaign.

The Czechoslovak delegate emphasized that the sponsors of the General Assembly debate of the so-called "Afghan question" contrary to the will of the Government of Afghanistan, widely use "cold war" language to draw the United Nations into unmotivated and impermissible intervention in the affairs of that country with the object of undermining the Afghan revolution, which is part and parcel of the peoples' struggle against colonial, feudal and imperialist oppression. The course for a revival of the "cold war", he said, may retard the progressive historic development, but cannot halt it. All who are really interested in the maintenance of international peace and security must be wary of the desire of the United States and China to exploit developments in Afghanistan for further intervention into the internal affairs of another state and for aggravating tension in the region of the Middle East and Persian Gulf, and even beyond its boundaries.

Hulinsky drew attention to the fact that the sponsors of the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign, distorting the essence of the events in Afghanistan, now seek post-factum to justify the earlier programme of long-term build-up of arms, blocking of the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and aggressive policy in the Middle and Far East.

Cuban Delegate's Speech

LD151000 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Cuba's permanent representative at the United Nations, Raul Roa, sharply criticized the attempts by the United States leaders to depict themselves in a noisy anti-Afghan campaign as the defenders of the sovereignty and independence of peoples, the very same principles the United States has always traditionally violated, resorting to military intervention and conspiracies. Speaking at the U.N. General Assembly session, convened for a debate on the so-called "Afghan question," Raul Roa said that "the choir of the Yankees had been joined by Pinochet's men, guilty of genocide against their own people, the Beijing traitors, who but recently stained their hands with the blood of the heroic Vietnamese people" and other elements whose pro-imperialist and reactionary position was well known.

Speaking of the hypocrisy of official United States quarters, the Cuban delegate recalled that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the almost daily bombings of Palestine refugees' camps had not aroused the alarm of the United States leaders and neither had they been alarmed by the aggressive attacks of racist regimes on Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. The United States leaders had umpteen times threatened oil producing Arab states and even resorted to the build-up of special intervention forces and the setting up of war bases in the region of the Middle East and Persian Gulf to replace the shah, who had been playing the part of the policeman after the CIA had returned him to power. Raul Roa said that the leaders of the United States, preaching intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and seeking to convert the countries of that region into the pawns of their imperialist policy, launched a broad propaganda campaign to the beat of the drums of another "cold war."

Cuba will never play into the hands of reaction and imperialism. We will never become allies of those guilty of genocide in Vietnam, of those who at one time invaded Mexico and seized part of its territory, who landed troops in Central America, Haiti and Santo Domingo to defend the interests of their monopolies. We will never vote against socialism, together with the defenders of Zionist policy, designed to destroy the Palestinians and liquidate the Arab nation. We refuse to join the supporters of South Africa and those who are deplying 572 additional nuclear missiles against the Soviet Union. We will vote against imperialism and its policy, because we are aware of the historic role of the Soviet Union and the role played by United States imperialism.

PLO Criticism of U.S.

LD151102 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, the permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations, sharply criticized the aggressive course of the United States, its attempts at using the community of nations for the implementation of its dangerous schemes. Speaking at the special emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly, he declared that the United States was obstinately seeking to convert the assembly into a tool which, according to the American scheme, has to rubber-stamp postfactum decisions and actions, unilaterally taken by the United States. A number of actions, already taken by the United States against some countries, factually are close to undeclared war. As an instance he cited the refusal of the American authorities to service a regular Aeroflot flight which, as a result, had been forced to land in Canada.

Way back in 1971 the General Assembly proclaimed the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, At-Tarazi next said. In defiance of this decision, however, the United States continues stepping up its military presence in that part of the world. It is sending nuclear aircraft carriers, which factually are "aggressive mobile war bases", to a region lying many thousands of miles from the United States. A special strike force of 110,000 men is being prepared in the United States which, as is reported, will be used for the "seizure and defense" of oil producing areas. Such actions, constitutiong a serious threat to peace and security, could well be the cause of a convocation of the Security Council, which would have the right emphatically to call for the dismantling of all war bases and the withdrawal of all aircraft and other warships of the United States, At-Tarazi emphasized.

The victorious Islamic revolution in Iran had introduced a fundamentally new element in the situation in Asia, the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations next said. He sharply criticized the governments of Israel and Egypt, pointed out that As-Sadat and Begin of late had been mainly engaged in working out joint plans spearheaded against the peoples of the Middle East, specifically, Iran and Afghanistan. At-Tarazi said in conclusion that the United States bluntly opposed itself to the world community, violating United Nations resolutions.

Ethiopian Representative

LD151018 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 15, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia resolutely condemns the attempts of certain powers to interfere in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. These powers hire subversive elements, finance, train and arm them, seeking to destabilise the situation in that country, undermine peace and tranquility there. This was stated by Ethiopia's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Mohammed Hamid Ibrahim speaking at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly during the debates, imposed on it by the United States and China, on the so-called "question on the situation in Afghanistan". An immediate and unconditional discontinuation of such hostile actions would mean elimination of those conditions under which the Afghan Government had to request temporary limited military aid from the fraternal neighbouring state.

The Ethiopian delegate went on to say that the situation inside the country and measures to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity and exclusively within the competence of the Afghan Government and the people. That is why the discussion of the "Afghan question" by the General Assembly, has no bearing on the restoration of peace and stability in the region. On the contrary, it should be regarded as an attempt of the forces of imperialism and reaction to turn the United Nations into yet another tool for implementing their designs. Socialist Ethiopia, which itself had been a victim of the aggression, knows from its own experience that the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism do not condemn but, on the contrary, initiate various aggression actions. He stressed that these forces are always trying to present the aggressor as the victim of the aggression and vice versa.

The discussion of the "Afghan question" can only lead to a further aggravation of the situation in the region, Mohammed Hamid Ibrahim went on to say. This discussion is aimed at diverting the attention of the community of nations from the machinations of imperialism, creating a semblance of "legality" for the constantly growing provocative activities of imperialism. Our country cannot ignore such developments. We express resolute protest against such actions which pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

The question, which the General Assembly should really handle, is related to the subversive activities of imperialism and reaction against Afghanistan and their numerous actions to destabilise that region, the Ethiopian representative pointed out. The revival of cold war, further expansion of the existing military bases in the region, similar to the base on the Island on Diego Garcia, desperate search for new military bases in the region and support for racism and colonialism in southern Africa are the factors which pose a real threat to peace and security of states in that region.

Passage of Resolution

LD150946 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United Nations General Assembly has closed its special session on what was called the Afghan question. The session was convened after backstage activity by American diplomats and several of their allies. They succeeded in getting the Assembly to adopt a resolution which is aimed, as the Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost put it, at interfering in his country's affairs. Representatives of Czechoslovakia and Cuba, of nonalined Mozambique and Ethiopia and also other speakers pointed out that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan was in full conformity with the United Nations Charter and the Afghan-Soviet treaty. They also said that the General Assembly should have dealt with such questions as the enlargement of the Diego Garcia and similar war bases and also other American steps intended to de-stabilise the situation in the Middle East and in Asia.

'Interference' in Afghan Affairs

LD151202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] A TASS correspondent reports from New York: Discussion of the artificially created Afghan question, thrust on it by the United States, China and their allies, has ended at the UN General Assembly. Representatives of the socialist and a number of nonalined countries described this discussion as an attempt to draw the international community into actions aimed at interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and at the same time, with the help of a screen of lies and slander, to mask the military preparations of imperialism in the Near East. But not all the delegations managed to grasp [razobratisya] the essence of the events which have taken place recently in and around Afghanistan. As a result the initiators of the anti-Afghan campaign in the United Nations managed to force through [protaschit] a resolution which in practice is aimed at undermining the security of the Afghan state and is an obvious interference in the affairs of a sovereign UN member state. This resolution does not have binding force but has the character of a recommendation.

USSR DEFENDS IRAN IN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE

LD141304 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--The U.N. Security Council discussed the U.S. demand for introduction of economic sanctions against Iran in connection with the holding of the U.S. diplomats in Tehran. According to appraisals by political observers, that demand is part and parcel of gross political and economic pressure which the United States has been bringing to bear upon Iran in recent months. By raising the question at the Security Council U.S. diplomacy obviously tried to draw the international community into its policy of pressure and threats with regard to Tehran.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permament representative of the USSR at the United Nations, stated that the USSR has stood and stands for necessity to respect international treaties and agreements, among them the respective international convention on diplomatic immunities. At the same time the assertions that as a result of Iran's actions a threat to international peace and security is being ostensibly created are unlawful. What is taking place between the USA and Iran is a bilateral dispute. To attach the sanctions question to that dispute is unfounded. Application of sanctions, of some physical actions with regard to Iran could only aggravate the situation and bring about a threat to peace. The U.S. draft resolution on sanctions against Iran was not adopted by the Security Council, since the Soviet Union, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, declared against it. It is noted in U.N. circles that Beijing's representative preferred evading voting exactly at the moment when it was needed to come out in defence of the interests of the Iranian revolution. Thereby Beijing virtually opened the way for adoption of an anti-Iranian decision and in essence solidarized with the course pursued by the USA. Were it not for the principled stand of the Soviet Union which firmly stood up in defence of Iran and again showed that its words match its deeds, USA imperialist circles would have managed to impose on the Security Council a decision suitable to Washington and would have thereby dealt a blow at the Iranian revolution.

Further Report

LD141550 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--The U.N. Security Council discussed the U.S. demand for introduction of economic sanctions against Iran in view of the holding of the U.S. diplomats by Tehran students. That demand is part and parcel of gross political and economic pressure which the United States has been bringing to bear upon Iran in recent months. By raising the question at the U.N. Security Council, U.S. diplomacy obviously tried to draw the international community into its policy of pressure and threats with regard to Iran.

At the meeting of the U.N. Security Council, Donald McHenry, permament representative of the USA at the United Nations, made attacks on the Iranian authorities and accused them of "terrorism". The U.S. delegate's speech indicated that by applying sanctions the USA is hoping to isolate Iran in the international arena as well as to try to split revolutionary forces in that country.

P. Munoz Ledo, permanent representative of Mexico, pointed out that such a measure as economic sanctions when an attempt is being made to "punish a whole country" is unjustified. He pointed out that the seizure of hostages cannot pose a threat to international peace and security, as the USA is trying to portray it. Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, delegate of Bangladesh, declared for settling the conflict by peaceful means, through talks, and not by applying sanctions.

Peter Florin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, permanent representative of the GDR at the United Nations, said it is essential and possible to resolve the conflict in relations between the USA and Iran by peaceful means. Sanctions can only aggravate the complex situation and make it more difficult to achieve a peaceful settlement. The representative of the GDR stressed that the increase in U.S. military presence in the region is creating a danger of emergence of a new seat of tension.

O.A. Troyanovskiy, permament representative of the USSR at the United Nations, stated that the USSR has always stood and stands for necessity to respect international treaties and agreements including the respective international convention on diplomatic immunities.

At the same time the Soviet delegation considers unlawful the assertions that as a result of Iran's actions a threat to international peace and security is being created (?when) what is taking place between the USA and Iran is a bilateral dispute. Attaching the sanctions question to that dispute is unfounded. Application of sanctions and of some physical actions with regard to Iran could only aggravate the situation. The Soviet Union has consistently come out and comes out against any U S. steps aimed at exerting pressure on Iran. Iran did not commit actions constituting a threat to international peace and security, the Soviet representative emphasized. Such actions are being taken by the USA by pursuing the policy of threats with regard to Iran and by concentrating its naval forces near Iranian shores and by threatening that country with a blockade and with use of force against it.

By attempting to pull a resolution on sanctions through the U.N. Security Council, the USA is deliberately steering matters not only to an aggravation of the Iranian-U.S. conflict which has far deeper causes than the question of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran but also to a further heightening of tension in the area of the Middle East. And not only there, the representative of the USSR said. The actions which the USA is now taking in the international arena and the statements by U.S. officials including top ones indicate that the U.S. policy as a whole is assuming a tilt which is increasingly hostile to the interests of universal peace, detente and equal cooperation between states. Today this policy of interference in internal affairs and of trampling peoples' rights manifests itself with regard to Iran, and tomorrow--with regard to other sovereign states. The draft resolution tabled by the U.S. delegation in a demand for sanctions was not adopted at the Security Council, since the Soviet Union, which is a permanent member of the Council, declared against it. The delegation of the GDR also voted against the draft resolution. Representatives of Mexico and Bangladesh abstained. The delegate of China refused to participate in voting.

It is noted in U.N. circles that Beijing's representative preferred evading voting exactly at the moment when it was needed to come out in defence of the interests of the Iranian revolution. Thereby Beijing virtually opened the way for the adoption of an anti-Iranian decision and in essence solidarized with the U.S. course. Were it not for the principled stand of the Soviet Union, which resolutely stood up in defence of Iran and again showed that its words match its deeds, U.S. imperialist circles would have managed to impose upon the Security Council a decision suitable to Washington and would have thereby dealt a blow at the Iranian revolution.

Levchenko Commentary

LD142003 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The United Nations Security Council has debated the United States demand for economic sanctions against Iran in connection with the American diplomats held hostage in Tehran. Our commentary is by Leonid Levchenko. This is what he writes:

Washington is pressuring its allies and the developing nations in a bid to get the Security Council to impose harsh economic sanctions against Iran. An American draft resolution, couched in ultimatum terms, has been circulated among Council members. At the same time State Secretary Cyrus Vance has confirmed in a television interview that the United States will introduce a full economic embargo against Iran, even if the world community cold-shoulders these measures. Secretary Vance claimed it was essential to expose Iran to a naval blockade, to build up unilateral economic sanctions against that country.

Anyone can see Iran would like to resolve the conflict with the United States in a peaceful way and it is also obvious that Washington has opted for other methods now that it is threatening Iran with an economic blockade and exerting military and political pressure on it. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have repeatedly underscored the need to solve the American-Iranian conflict through talks. The Soviet Union has said it will not stand for any interference in Iranian internal affairs and will not allow the United States to impose economic sanctions against it.

The Security Council has rejected America's draft resolution for sanctions against Iran. The Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Council, voted against it. Western nations, under America's pressure voted for it. Characteristically, the Beijing delegate, representing those who are opposing (?the stand) of the developing countries, did not dare to censure the United States dictate towards Iran. In this way the Beijing leaders have shown again that their sympathies are with those groups that bank on blatant force in international relations.

ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE OLYMPIC BOYCOTT 'FLOUNDERING'

LD150937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Article by V. Popov, first deputy chairman of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee: "The Olympic Games Draw Nearer"]

[Excerpts] Much is being written in the press about the 1980 Olympic games. The basic tone and content of what is being printed abroad reflects the interest of a large number of countries in developing the sporting movement and expresses deep interest in the success of the 22d games. At the same time, the Olympics have enemies. They are trying to cast a shadow both on the progress of preparations and on the games themselves. But it is not a question here of honest and practical criticism like that expressed, for example, during the USSR people's Spartakiad--it is known that this helped the organizers to eliminate faults noticed then in preparing for the Olympic.

The present "critics" are echoing politickers who are making use of the contemporary world situation to impose some notion about "boycotting" the Moscow games. This is not the first such attempt. All the previous ones failed. News agency reports testify that the organizers of the new attempt at political speculations on the noble Olympic ideal are now floundering in muddy water beneath a wave which they themselves created.

A number of reactionary sporting organizations in Western countries have tried and are still trying to drive a wedge between the Olympic games and the developing countries, primarily the African sporting movement. Sporting contacts are being organized with racists from the Republic of South Africa, for example in the form of appearances in Britain by rugby players from that country, which provoked universal indignation. The aim is clear: to provoke justifiable indignation among African couantries and incite them to withdraw from the Moscow Olympics, as happened in a similar situation at the Montreal Olympics.

A suitable rebuff was given to these attempts by the Ninth General Assembly of the Higher Sports Council for Africa, held in December 1979 in Cameroon with representatives of 44 of the continent's countries participating. The assembly appraised highly the progress of preparations for the 22d Olympics, called for broad participation in the Moscow Olympics and resolutely condemned reactionary British circles for their provocative sporting contacts with the Republic of South Africa.

The modern Olympics have become a great and important event in the general process of intercourse between peoples and countries. Addressing the participants in the seventh USSR people's summer Spartakiad, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wrote: "I would like the ideals of fraternity, friendship and mutual understanding which govern the Olympic sporting movement always to determine the atmosphere at meetings of sportsmen from different countries."

The organizers of the 22d Olympic Games and broad strata of Soviet society are making every effort to insure that these lofty ideals find real embodiment this summer.

SOVETSKIY SPORT Article

LD132256 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 13 Jan 80 LD

["Against Hampering the Olympiad-80"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 13, TASS--"The vigorous wave of support for the Olympiad-80 is mounting. It is sweeping all obstacles which are being raised by the foes of Olympic movement, by the enemies of peace and detente. Reaction's attempts are in vain. None will be able to stop the vigorous headway of the youth of the world towards their great festival of sports, friendship and unity on the Olympic arenas of the land of the soviets," a commentator of the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT writes today.

As an example of support for the games in Moscow, he quotes pronouncements by prominent figures of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and world sports. Thus, a fitting rebuff to the foes of the Olympiad was issued not only by the leaders of the Olympic organizations of a number of countries of Africa, Asia, Europe but also by prominent representatives of the IOC, and by statesmen. For example, Jean-Pierre Soisson, French minister for youth, sports and leisure, in a televised speech declared against involving politics in sports. He said there can be no question of a boycott of the games. The sportsmen of France will be in Moscow.

Any attempts at interfering with the games in Moscow were categorically rejected by Willy Daume, the FRG's president of the IOC, and Bertold Beiz, member of the IOC, a noted West German industrialist. Andrian van Den Einde, general secretary of the Olympic Committee of Belgium, after the known session of the NATO Council, stated in an interview with the newspaper LE SOIR that Belgian sportsmen will go to Moscow irrespective of the government's stand. Franco Carraro, president of Italy's National Olympic Committee, (CONI), sharply condemned the provocative plans for non-participation in the Olympiad-80, plans put forward by the U.S. administration and by some reactionary figures in Western Europe. Dennis Follows, head of the British Olympic Association, explicitly expressed British sportsmen's opposition to the plans. He said the association comes out as vigorously as possible against any attempt by the government to interfere in British sportsmen's participation in the games.

"The Moscow Olympiad will be history's major one," emphasized Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC chief of protocol, the ambassador of Spain to the USSR, in an interview with a sports newspaper L'EQUIPE published in Paris.

REPORT ON WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS ISSUE

LD142205 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 14, TASS--A White House statement released here today says that U.S. President J. Carter will introduce economic sanctions against Iran despite the fact that the Security Council has not taken a decision to this effect.

The United States, the statement says, in the coming several days will discuss with other countries the question of imposing a trade and economic embargo against Iran. The statement notes that these measures will be discussed with the governments of Western Europe by Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher now on a visit there.

The White House statement shows that Washington intends to step up its pressure on its West European allies to make them agree to participate in the anti-Iranian action aimed at suppressing the revolution in that country.

TASS Reply: 'Dangerous Delusion'

LD151234 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

["On White House's Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--In connection with the fact that the United States failed to impose on the U.N. Security Council a resolution on the introduction of economic sanctions against Iran, the White House made a high-handed statement in which it attempts to distort the meaning of the Soviet Union's position in the Security Council which prevented the adoption of an anti-Iranian decision.

It is well known that the Soviet Union resolutely opposed in the United Nations the cynical attempts of the J. Carter administration to use the question of American hostages for imposing a policy of blackmail which Washington is trying to pursue with regard to regimes which do not suit for some reason or other, American imperialism. The White House tries to set against them those states which, as the White House believes, must follow in the wake of American policy either because of their participation in Western military political alliances or because of their dependence on the United States.

It is noteworthy that in its statement the White House repeats again American threats to take unilaterally "measures" against Iran and at the same time makes attempts to present the matter as if somebody else is to be blamed for the fact that it has not been possible to solve the problem of hostages by peaceful means.

In other words this is gross pressure by the American administration, an onslaught on the sovereign rights of states. In this context, untenable references to the question of hostages should not mislead anyone. This question is clear and the Soviet Union's principled position on it is well known. This position is that the Soviet Union invariably comes out for the observance of international treaties and agreements, including the relative convention on diplomatic immunity. But it is also necessary to respect in equal measure the sovereignty of states. If they think in Washington that the policy of blackmail and threats or a naval blockade against revolutionary Iran, a policy fraught with a danger to international peace and security, will help somehow secure the release of the hostages, this is evidently a dangerous delusion.

DROP IN CARTER POPULARITY OVER IRAN PEGGED TO IMPATIENCE

LD150003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from New York: The latest opinion poll shows that although Carter still leads his rivals, including Kennedy and (?Reagan) in popularity in the struggle for the post of President in this year's elections, his lead over them is beginning to fall.

Specialists in opinion polls consider that behind this lies the increasing mood of impatience and disappointment among the voters in connection with the U.S.-Iranian conflict. As is shown in the poll carried out by [words indistinct] Harris, over the last month the percentage of Americans who are against Washington using economic sanctions against Iran and the introduction of a naval blockade of Iranian ports has grown significantly.

Yet more unfavorable to Carter are the results of questions about internal problems of the United States. The activity of the President in the field of economics and energy still do not meet with the approval of three-quarters of the voters. Their negative opinion about Carter's competence as President has practically not changed.

PLANS TO MILITARIZE GULF AREA TO PRESSURE IRAN CONTINUE

LD141902 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 14, TASS--The United States does not cease rude threats to Iran. Speaking in the White House at a meeting with representatives of business circles, President Carter significantly stated: "We will protect the interests of the United States using whatever action is required." He emphasized that the USA will seek to preserve peace only "is possible", i.e. virtually threatened with military actions against Iran.

For his part, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in a television interview reaffirmed the administration's line towards stepping up pressure on Tehran with the use of all measures. including military ones. He said that, in the opinion of the United States, it is essential to bring additional pressure to bear on Iran. The defence secretary emphasized that the USA does not rule out any versions of actions including a naval blockade of Iran.

With reference to unnamed officials in the U.S. Government, the UPI news agency reports that Washington is actively considering a possibility of giving constant character to its naval presence in the Indian Ocean, a project of expansion of naval forces in the region by increasing them on a more or less constant basis is now under consideration. The news agendy adds that the U.S. base in the British Island of Diego Garcia is being named as the most probable place for headquarters of U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean. At the same time, as is known, the USA is carrying out plans to create a special fifth fleet for the region. They concentrated a naval armada consisting of 21 combatant ships including aircraft carriers at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

At the same time observers note that the events in Iran became only a pretext for speeding up the realization by Washington of plans, which have been nurtured for a long time, to militarise the areas of the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The New York DAILY NEWS writes that way back in September last year, i.e. approximately two months prior to the seizure of U.S. hostages in Tehran, at the summit conference in Washington it was decided to increase U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. The ominous conception of an 'arc of instability', worked out by Zbigniew Brezezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, is known to have come into being and the creation of so-called rapid-reaction corps was started long before the Iranian events.

Iranian Blockade Plans

LD142046 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 14, TASS--According to today's Washington POST, preparations for a naval blockade of some of the areas of the Persian Gulf are being stepped up. The operation, the newspaper says, is being worked out by the Pentagon on instructions from the White House. The urgent nature of these preparations is confirmed by the fact that U.S. naval specialists had worked on the plans throughout last Saturday and Sunday without any interruption.

The Washington POST writes in this connection that the mining of the maritime routes or a naval blockade of the Perisan Gulf will harm Iran's economy. The Persian Gulf represents the chief life artery through which food and other products get to Iran. It is also the chief route to export Iranian oil.

According to the newspaper, President J. Carter intends to present Iran with an ultimatum to release American hostages by a certain deadline after which the Persian Gulf will be mined and the U.S. Navy will block access to the gulf.

SPECIAL SERVICES 'FABRICATE' ALLEGED ANTI-IRAN COMMENT

LD141548 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 14, TASS--Western news agencies have circulated and, unfortunately, the Iranian news agency has picked up a fabrication alleging that a Soviet official representative in a Latin American country had made unfriendly statements about Iran.

It is not difficult to show the origin of this fabrication--it is the doing of American special services. The timing of the fabrication is revealing: An attempt is being made to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's policy exactly at a time when owing to its stand in the United Nations Security Council the United States failed to make the Council adopt a resolution on the application of economic sanctions to Iran. Most probably the people in Washington regard the script of this fabrication as being both excellent and cunning. In reality however it is a dirty blot that fully gives away its authors.

One should believe that the Iranian leaders are aware of the aim pursued by those who invent and circulate such fabrications, and will not fall for provocations.

[The above item has been compared with the report on the same subject carried by Moscow Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on Jan and found to be identical.]

SOVIET DIPLOMAT IN WASHINGTON INTERVIEWED ON KABUL CRISIS

DW141114 Bonn DIE WELT in German 14 Jan 80 p 1 DW

[Thomas Kielinger Washington dispatch: "A Soviet Diplomat: We Bridle Slowly But Do Some Fast Riding"]

[Text] Washington--Brutal, plain, bitter, aggressive: This was the style in which an interview of 3 1/2 hours' duration proceeded which a high-ranking official of the Soviet Embassy granted DIE WELT in Washington over the weekend. The utterances of the officer shed a telltale light on the interview which Leonid Brezhnev granted to Soviet television the same day. They are in a relation to the official state text in Moscow as strategy is in relation to tactics: There, a lecture with many propagandistic overtones, here a geopolitical outline drawn without any attempt at camouflage.

The interview took place under the usual conditions of an "off the record" meeting; the name of the official may not be mentioned. He is an official who has been serving in the Washington Embassy since 1960, the duration of whose stay exceeds that of his superior, Ambassador Dobrynin, by several years and who represents the interests of his country in Washington not only as a diplomat. Here are his most important views:

Concerning Afghanistan:

"Naturally we were asked for help by the Amin forces. This is no lie, this is true. But Hafizollah Amin failed to take into consideration that we had to eliminate him. He failed to cope with the rebels. He made a mistake which the shah had already made in Iran: He suppressed the Muslim clergy unnecessarily. Besides, he embarrassed us terribly when he expelled and killed Taraki in September after the latter's Moscow visit. A washout, a man whose bloodthirstiness only caused us difficulties."

Concerning the U.S. Reaction:

We cannot accept the American propaganda and its wild tone of outrage. We almost feel sorry now that we did not at the beginning of the SALT process talk about the American "forward based system," for instance in Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean, from where we are being watched and militarily threatened. Why the hell do these Americans get so excited anyway? We are setting up in Afghanistan our own "forward based system" against the sphere of interest of the West. Nobody can prevent us from doing that [das kann uns keiner nehmen]."

Concerning Equal Rank in World Politics:

"The years in which the United States had the say as to what could be done in the world and what could not are past once and for all. We can no longer tolerate Washington behaving as though it were the umpire of contemporary history. Carter wanted to kick us out of the Middle East. He will not succeed in doing that. First, as late as in October 1977, he made common cause with us, wanting to seek the Geneva peace solution jointly. Then came As-Sadat's Jerusalem visit and everything was forgotten. The Camp David process is a miscalculation. We are coming back again via Afghanistan.

"I can guarantee you that we will pick up the PALESTINIAN ISSUE [published in boldface] with greater intensity in order to push our claim of having a say in the Middle East.

"We want to be treated as equal partner in the world. What we want is equality, the status of equal rank. In the Middle East we are visualizing a draw. As-Sadat, however, is committing a grave mistake if he allies himself so closely with the losing party, the Americans.

"At this point I remind him that he cannot, after all, seek a draw with a partner whom he already regards as the potential 'loser.' The objection triggers a furious tirade which again calls the concept of equal rights in world politics into question and reveals the dynamics of Soviet policy.

"The United States has no business in the Middle East. It has lost out in Iran, having put its stakes on the wrong horse there and having failed to ally itself with the masses. It is a power from overseas, albeit behaving as though the game would have to be played according to its rules.

"Do you seriously believe that we would look on idly when the Pentagon budget is increased, when decisions on new medium-range missiles are made in Western Europe, and when the United States begins talking about an intervention force, its 'rapid deployment force,' in the Middle East?"

When he mentions the last point his face breaks into an ironic smile: "Rapid deployment force! What is 'rapid deployment'? I believe we have demonstrated that in Afghanistan. May I remind you of a saying from Bismarck? 'The Russians bridle slowly but they do some fast riding.'"

Iran, Oil, and the Islamic World:

"We will not assist the Americans in the solution of their hostage problem," my interlocutor said without any sympathy. Without mentioning a potential veto in the United Nations against boycott measures he outlined the subsequent propaganda strategy of his country: "The Iranians have been provoked by the United States. Economic boycott is a provocation of the masses, and even more so a blockade of the gulf. We continue to insist on the friendship treaty of 1921 which has not been annulled by the termination voiced by Khomeyni.

"Oil, oil--we do not need it at all, not now. We are a world and regional power, we must have our say with or without oil. The threat by Islamic fundamentalism has been very much exaggerated. The Muslims--these are humble people. We have 40 million of them in our country, and we do not have any trouble with them. Nor will we be getting any trouble with them in Afghanistan. What do the Muslims want except a little freedom for their cult?"

The contemptuous vigor of the foregoing remarks gave way to a certain fearful irritation when the topic of China and Pakistan came up. "The Americans would like to build up Pakistan against us. We do not attach too much significance to that. We are relying on India. There have always been balancing events in history--you think you have your back to the wall when suddenly help arrives. Look at Ivan III in his campaign against the Tartars.

"With China, in contrast, the United States is playing a dangerous game. How can they surrender themselves to the unpredictability of the Chinese? But we can handle Beijing, to be sure, if and when it is necessary. What can one think of the stability of the world if two forces inclined to being unpredictable get together?

"The United States has never mastered a policy of balance. Why did it go to Vietnam originally? Because it wanted to exploit the Moscow-Beijing conflict at the time which had erupted in the early sixties. And yet, even in the worst times of the Vietnam war we did not turn against the United States as the Americans are now turning against us. When they mined the port of Haiphong in May 1972 we met with them in Moscow for the first SALT summit. Business as usual--or not? Where is this principle now on the part of the Americans? Washington may overthrow a Diem or an Allende--but we may not look after our interests in Afghanistan?"

The United States, the USSR, Detente:

"Who was decisive in the decision on the latest measures against us?" The official muses. "Perhaps three things: Brzezinski's anticommunism, Carter's ignorance and the traditional imbalance of U.S. foreign policy. Naturally the grain halt is painful to us. But we will weather it. We must be able to live without the United States and we will live without the United States as long as Washington deems this necessary. Nor will we be speaking with them for as long as they do not want it.

"Take a look at the fate of SALT II in the Senate--there was no longer anything to be had anyway. Dead. Should we rely on a worm-eaten American constitutional system? What business of ours is it if the President fails to get his treaties through the Senate? Should we wait and keep still?

The Americans are still much too conceited. Their strength is but a strength of words. If we wanted to we could harm the United States 20 times more than it would harm us. We can also live without detente, if necessary.

"Let me remind you that the Russians have a long tradition in gambling. We know the atmosphere, the psychology in which the gambler moves. If the rules we had with the Americans are no longer applicable, then we shall play our way indeed. If we are not treated as equals, then it will be necessary to remind the Americans to do that. Perhaps also in Europe, although we do not want to do that."

With this the Russian lecture in concrete power politics was over. It had been aimed at a European public, of course. Yet I would have wished that among the listeners would have been President Carter who last week spoke of the "spiritual proximity between the Muslim and democratic worlds" in view of the atheistic world of Marxism and of the fact that "the good and just" will ultimately be victorious after all.

APN'S GERASIMOV EXPLAINS SOVIET INVASION, U.S. RELATIONS

DW150907 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2033 GMT 14 Jan 80 DW

[Moscow correspondent Klaus Bednarz interview with Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN journalist, in Russian with German translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What considerations except the so-called request for help have played a role in the Soviet action taken in Afghanistan.

[Answer] Well, I think there are three components of that decision: First, the diplomatic component: the request for help; second, the ideological, because the Soviet Union on principle supports national liberation movements; third, there is a political reason: We are most interested in having good neighbors along the border, in other words--friendly countries. We had good relations with the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The same pertains to the new revolutionary Afghanistan. When an external danger to the revolution threatened we made the political decision to create quiet and secure borders.

[Question] Do you believe that similar action could in the future be repeated?

[Answer] I cannot say clearly whether it will be repeated or not, it will always depend on the specific situation. In Afghanistan, at any rate, the revolution was threatened.

[Question] What consequences do you expect to emanate for the Asian area?

[Answer] I see only positive consequences for the Asian area. Democratic Afghanistan will prevail; it threatens nobody. The fact that Soviet Armed Forces are stationed in Afghanistan for a limited period of time is no threat to any neighboring country. We do not see the existence of any kind of hotbed of crisis here.

[Question] If, for example, a national movement came about in Pakistan, asking the Soviet Union for help, would that not mean for you taking the next step?

[Answer] That is a certain scenario.

[Question] What consequences do you expect with regard to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] These consequences would depend on the United States. So far the United States has acted very cowboy-like. We consider the policy of the United States, the policy of the present administration, as a gradual sliding into cold war. Afghanistan was just the last phase. One can observe that slide by looking at several examples. The human rights policy of the administration that was aimed at the Soviet Union, the delay of SALT II, the new American military program, first the MX missile and then the NATO decision on the stationing of new American arms in Europe--for us these are all links in a chain showing a slide into cold war.

[Question] What consequences will be entailed by the measures announced by President Carter with regard to the internal situation in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The United States is reducing its relations with us, including trade relations. If it stops the supply of fodder grain now, for example, I personally feel pity for some of our cows because their lives will be shorter. They will have to be butchered earlier because of a grain shortage since the supplies we expect will not come. Seen from that angle one can say: Carter wages war against our cows.

[Question] Have you been surprised by these measures of President Carter?

[Answer] I believe that this sharp reaction came unexpectedly because it is not the correct reaction. The levels of the American reaction go far beyond the cause. Had there been no Afghanistan, the Americans would have to invent something similar because President Carter feels like a candidate in the election campaign and he counts on the votes of the Americans who have been taught, unfortunately, to consider the Soviet Union a danger. The good candidate in the United States is the one who knows how to put in a (?malicious) word against the Russian bear.

[Question] What consequences do you expect with regard to East-West relations as a whole and the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union in particular?

[Answer] Well, I believe we must try to continue to struggle for detente. We were very much disappointed in December when the NATO decision was made on Eurostrategic missiles, and we were disappointed by the role your country played in that connection. It was West Germany particularly that has supported the United States strongly with regard to this issue. Yet we must fight for detente in Europe because the problem of war or peace in Europe and in the world is the basic problem; compared to that all the other problems are of less importance.

[Question] Can European detente be continued if American-Soviet relations are aggravated?

[Answer] When detente began in 1972, for example, there was war in Vietnam. The Americans were bombing North Vietnam. At that time some people asked: Why do you try to talk to the United States, it is an aggressor. Nevertheless we believed that detente is such an important matter that it ought to be given priority and that one ought to continue to act for it. The assessment of Afghanistan is analogous: If you believe that developments in Afghanistan are bad, as we believed that developments in Vietnam were bad, it does not mean by far that one ought to renounce negotiations on the main problem--negotiations on peace. Now let me say something about detente in Europe: It must be continued. It started in Europe with your Ostpolitik and with our relations with France. As far as I know neither your country nor France intend to follow the advice of the United States to take any sanctions against the Soviet Union.

[Question] So you do not see an end of detente?

[Answer] No, one must continue to fight for it.

'IRRESPONSIBLE ACTIONS,' DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES WILL HURT U.S.

ID141425 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 3 ID

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Irresponsible Course"]

[Text] The whole world is closely following the recent irresponsible actions by the U.S. administration and the fitting, constructive and, at the same time, firm way in which the Soviet Union has reacted to them. The TASS statement in connection with President J. Carter's speech in which he essentially set forth a program for resurrecting the cold war has provoked a broad international response. It has been assessed by the world public and numerous foreign press organs as an important and timely warning to those who are pushing the United States onto the path of aggravating Soviet-U.S. relations and undermining detente. Heremany commentaries correctly stress that the Soviet Union will be able to stand up for its own legitimate interests and the interests of its allies and friends.

To justify the decision to defer the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the reduction of the export of a number of goods to the Soviet Union and the curtailment of scientific and technical ties and cultural exchanges, the U.S. President used his fabrications regarding the USSR's "aggressive action" in Afghanistan. In actual fact long before the recent events in Afghanistan the White House had embarked on the path of playing up to chauvinistically minded circles in the United States and had begun to implement measures contradicting the fundamental long-range interests of peace, the relaxation of international tension and the constructive development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

In this connection it is enough to recall that it was precisely at Washington's initiative that the NATO Council's December session adopted the dangerous decision to produce new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them in a number of West European countries. It was precisely at the White House's initiative that J. Carter's so-called 5-year plan for the buildup of U.S. armaments was adopted. It is also well known that the United States has concentrated naval forces of unprecedented might in the Persian Gulf region and is expediting plans to create new naval bases in this region. All this is by no means a reaction to events in Afghanistan, as J. Carter has tried to depict it in his speeches, but a component of the aggressive policy of creating the notorious "Brzezinski arc" near the Soviet Union's borders.

The Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that the aim of the "measures" announced by the U.S. President consists, according to the White House's plan, in achieving a change in the Soviet Union's principled peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. But it must be perfectly clear even to the most politically unsophisticated people that it is hopeless to try to use such unsound means to influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. Such attempts failed in the past. They will also fail now.

Broad sections of the U.S. public are aware of the shortsightedness of these calculations. They cannot fail to realize that the development of particular ties, like the maintenance of good relations between the USSR and the United States as a whole, is a mutually advantageous business. The blow the Washington administration has dealt to the process of the SALT II treaty's ratification is causing them particular alarm, as it is throughout the world. After all, people of good will in the world regard this, the most important disarmament agreement in the entire postwar period, as a powerful lever for moving forward the cause of halting the buildup of nuclear missile weapon arsenals and as a reliable way of reducing armaments substantially in the future.

Even the U.S. bourgeois press, well known for its anti-Soviet sentiments, assesses the White House's decision to shelve the ratification of SALT II as an extremely unjustified and dangerous step fraught with an increase in international tension and the escalation of an unrestrained arms race. "The SALT II treaty," NEWSDAY stresses, "has become a symbol of the process of the relaxation of tension. The U.S. administration is now trying to put under wraps this process which heralded the start of the era of easing of international tension and the reduction of military confrontation between East and West."

"The decision to defer indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty and possibly to reject it completely," the influential New York TIMES warns in an editorial article, "may boomerang against the United States itself." The SALT II treaty and the arms control process, the newspaper notes, "are advantageous to both sides. If SALT II fails, an obvious threat of the unleashing of an uncontrolled arms race will be created."

The West European public is voicing particular alarm in this connection. Expressing serious anxiety at Washington's adventurist course, the West European press and eminent politicians and public figures are pointing out that President J. Carter is also threatening the forthcoming Madrid meeting this year of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The steps undertaken by the U.S. President, RUDE PRAVO writes, signify a flagrant violation of U.S. commitments with regard to the Soviet Union and the flouting of the principles of peaceful cooperation which the U.S. Government itself recognized at the all-European conference. "Because of the events in Afghanistan," the British FINANCIAL TIMES warns in this connection, "we must not forget the need for both the West and the East to establish arms control."

It has not gone unnoticed in West Europe or, for that matter, in the United States itself, that the White House's return to cold war phraseology was a natural consequence of Brzezinski's growing influence and of the gradual transformation of the present American administration, which began with alluring promises to cut military spending and has gone over, in the final analysis, to the positions of those who ship up the arms race and sabotage the detente policy. But even London's TIMES deems it necessary to emphasize the flimsiness of certain circles' bargaining on reviving the cold war. "Too many Western interests," the newspaper points out, "dictate the need to maintain business contacts and cultural exchange with the Soviet Union, and the United States will always have the problem of selling its grain."

Many West European press commentaries point out that the United States has unilaterally violated and revised its adopted commitments. It is also emphasized that this is not the first instance in Washington's practice. Both the torpedoing of the 1972 Soviet-American trade agreement and the U.S. rejection of the 1974 Vladivostok accord can serve as an example of this. And every time, both then and now, the interests of the United States itself have suffered first and foremost, as the bourgeois press has been forced to admit today. All this prompts sober-minded Americans to arrive at the inevitable conclusion that it is futile and stupid to reckon that discriminatory measures which ultimately harm the United States itself are capable of influencing the Soviet Union. Hence the overt skepticism regarding the effectiveness of the restrictions announced by the White House in the sphere of economic, cultural, scientific and technical ties.

Many officials in Washington, the New York TIMES reports, disagree with the administration's present policy. In their opinion, the newspaper emphasizes, discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union "will prove to have not so much political advantages for the United States as losses for its economy." Even according to the assessments of representatives of the Washington administration itself, the abandonment of grain deliveries to the Soviet Union will cost the American treasury the round sum of $2.5-3 billion. "One way or another," the well-known Senator A. Stevenson remarks in this connection, "the U.S. actions will have the reverse effect for, by limiting trade and scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union, the administration is punishing not the Soviet Union but the United States."

Disregarding the long-term interests of the United States itself, President J. Carter has moved toward those circles in the United States which have long disliked the detente policy and which have long been sabotaging the constructive development of Soviet-American relations. In this he has acted not as the responsible leader of a major power which bears responsibility not to its own people but to other states as well, to maintain world peace and insure the peoples' security but rather as a Presidential candidate starting a new round of the election struggle.

J. Carter obviously reckons that concessions to the American "hawks" will improve his chances of reelection as President in November 1980. However, the steps which he has taken in this direction can only be regarded as hostile to the interests of peace. Meanwhile, all public opinion polls in the United States convincingly show that the American people, like the world's other peoples, value most of all the possibility of living and working under conditions of lasting peace. This is precisely why broad sections of the U.S. population have repeatedly shown their interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Proceeding from all this, the hope voiced by the Soviet Union that a sober, farsighted approach to Soviet-American relations, including to efforts to preserve peace, will ultimately gain the upper hand in the United States has been warmly supported throughout the world.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'RELUCTANCE' TO ACCEPT GLOBAL CHANGES

LD111649 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Second and concluding part of V. Grigorovich article: "Aggressive Hypocrites"]

[Text] The organizers of the provocative anti-Soviet campaign fanned by U.S. propaganda with the active participation of the White House over the events in Afghanistan are realizing that their false thesis that the Soviet Union is "interfering in the internal affairs" of Afghanistan and "violating its sovereignty" are convincing no one. However, since they do not have to hand other "plausible" arguments, they have rashly sounded the alarm with allegations that the USSR "threatens" Iran and "all Muslim countries" and that Soviet policy is a threat to security in this region and throughout the world. This is a double-edged lie: Indeed, if one accepts that "the Soviet Union threatens Iran" and "the entire Muslim world" then, consequently, those who are "exposing" this "threat"--primarily the United States, that is--automatically assume the pose of "sympathizers" of the Iranians and Muslims and, moreover, of their "defenders."

You really need to lose your political balance to accuse the USSR of "threatening Iran" when the whole world can see that dozens of U.S. Navy warships bristling with the most modern and destructive weapons, are drawing ever tighter the naval blockade of Iran; when hundreds of U.S. Air Force and Navy warplanes are prepared at any minute to drop thousands of tons of death-dealing bombs and missiles on Iranian targets; when new U.S. military bases are being hastily created in this region--in Oman, Somalia, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia--bases intended to "teach a lesson" to the disobedient Iranians.

There is indeed a threat to Iran, but it issues from the United States. Washington would naturally very much like at any price to divert world public attention away from the U.S.-Iranian crisis and from the extremely dangerous game of military-political poker it has undertaken. But the propagandist "Soviet card" it is trying to use in this game is a marked one. The whole world knows that Soviet people and the Iranian people have always been good neighbors.

Washington also was compelled to resort to the lie about a "Soviet threat to the Islamic world" not just for the hell of it. The rise in anti-U.S. sentiments in the Muslim countries is now so impressive that the United States has had to evacuate a considerable proportion of its diplomatic personnel from 11 (!) countries of this region.

What are the true reasons for the anti-U.S. feeling in the Muslim countries?

Here is what the Washington POST admits in this connection: "Rightly or wrongly, the whole world sees the United States as an obstacle in the path of the changes taking place in it" since, in the newspaper's opinion, "everywhere Washington displays solidarity with rightists" who in the eyes of ordinary people--including, naturally, Muslims--"personify conservatism and kowtow to the West." AFP correspondent Maria Ioannides puts it even more frankly, stating outright that in these countries, "it is in many respects a social and political revolution which is taking place rather than a religious 'crusade,' as some people are trying to see it using the example of Iran." As we can see, what is at issue is a "social and political revolution" taking place in the world, these countries included. But, you ask yourself, when and where has the Soviet Union opposed revolutionary processes or "threatened" these processes?

"The Iran events," James Schlesinger, former U.S. defense secretary and now energy secretary, laments, "have struck the United States a very serious blow. They have changed the correlation of forces in the Persian Gulf and the relations between the countries of this region and America." The magazine NEW YORK adds that "neither Iran nor the Persian Gulf nor a considerable part of the entire Third World will ever be the same again."

That is the entire crux of the matter. These are precisely the fundamental anti-imperialist changes with which official Washington is totally reluctant to come to terms. It still harks back and yearns for bygone times, still entertaining the illusion that it will succeed in halting the "social and political revolution" both here and in other parts of the world with the aid of international intrigues, aircraft carriers and the marines and of plots and slander against other countries and peoples. Hence Washington's tactics. In Iran, according to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-MAJALA AL-MUSAVVAR, Washington is, on the one hand, strenuously making out that it is prepared to embark on talks with the present authorities, while at the same time it is provoking clashes within the country, kindling contradictions between Iran and its neighbors and complicating by every possible means Iran's relations with the Persian Gulf states and other countries and--we add for our own part--trying to put it in fear of the Soviet Union in order to embroil the two neighboring countries.

Washington adheres to the same tactics with regard to other Muslim countries. In this case the main gamble is on intimidation with the "Soviet threat." With the aid of this universal bogey Washington counts on paralyzing the desire of these countries' peoples for independence and autonomy [samostoyatelnost] and imposing on them the "friendship" with Washington from which they are seeking salvation. The United States is prepared to attain this goal by any means, right up to the use of force. Despite the outburst of anti-Americanism in the countries of this region, the New York TIMES cynically admits, "the United States will seek to retain its extensive presence here in a connection with the important political and economic interests and also the security interests which it has in this part of the world." The newspaper leaves no doubts as to precisely how the United States will "seek" to do this: "U.S. might in this part of the world is the main source of the stability existing there." A familiar voice. But, you ask yourself, what has the Soviet Union got to do with this?

That is the true state of affairs with regard to the "Soviet threat" to Iran and "the entire Muslim world." Now a few words about who is threatening peace in this region and throughout the world.

The U.S. administration has now undertaken anti-Soviet activity in the spirit of the cold war inside the United Nations and in NATO, hypocritically trying to create the appearance that Washington is extremely alarmed by an intensifying threat to peace. The danger to the cause of detente and peace has indeed intensified recently and is continuing to grow which cannot fail to alarm international public opinion. But the question is: Whence does this danger come? Who imposed on the peoples of the Near East the shameful Camp David agreements which blocked a peaceful solution of the Near East question and turned this region into an arena of virtually unceasing military actions? Who, long before the U.S.-Iranian crisis, began to draw up its naval, air and ground forces in the Persian Gulf region? Who is creating the so-called "quick-reaction corps" with the intention of directing it against peoples reluctant to live according to State Department and CIA instructions? Who broke off the talks on limiting the military presence in the Indian Ocean zone and is now frantically building up its naval forces there?

To what end is the United States provoking and pushing the Maoist hegemonists toward new adventures against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea? Why is it awakening and encouraging the samurai instincts of the Japanese militarists? Why is Washington stuffing explosive areas of the world with more and more arms consignments? Why are the constant acts of provocation by the South African hegemonists against the frontline states being encouraged?

Finally, surely it is the United States which, through the NATO bloc, has just imposed on a number of West European countries the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on this continent's territory, thus dragging Europe and the whole world into a new and very dangerous hike of the arms race? Who recently adopted the monstrously large "5-year program" for increasing military expenditure?

Maybe that is enough. There is no need to answer these and many similar questions. It is sufficient to familiarize oneself with the latest speeches by President J. Carter and his national security aide Z. Brzezinski for no one to be left in any doubt regarding the true aims of U.S. policy.

"Our geostrategic position has been threatened," Brzezinski said in a recent interview. "The political transformation of mankind--the most profound in history--is connected with the unexpected emergence onto the world arena of Asian, African and Latin American countries whose joint influence on the international system means the end of the Eurocentric era in world affairs." From this Brzezinski concludes that it is necessary to "build up U.S. might" which, in his own words, must become "something constant."

The whole world knows how this "buildup of might" is taking place and the danger this entails on the political plane. It is to precisely this end that Washington conceived the notorious "arc of crisis" theory whose aim is to push the peoples of the countries located in this "arc" into the cage of "American order" and to keep them there.

That is what actually lies behind the ballyhoo raised by the anti-Soviets about the "threat to peace" emanating from the Soviet Union.

Now that Washington's counterrevolutionary, hegemonist calculations in Afghanistan have failed, the United States, with an air of injured innocence, is rebuking the Soviet Union for "failing to consult" the White House, don't you see. But it may be asked: Did you, gentlemen, consult the Soviet Union when you took your decisions aimed against the security of the USSR, Afghanistan and other states and against detente and peace? Washington cites its "national interests" and "security interests" when it is a case of countries situated tens of thousands of kilometers from the United States. But for some reason it forgets that Afghanistan is a neighbor of the USSR, with a common border, that the Afghan people are the Soviet people's friends, that they have the right to think about and to be concerned for their national interests and security.

U.S. DREAMS OF HEGEMONISM, WORLD DOMINATION ARE DOOMED

LD141325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Gendarme's Fist"]

[Text] In the first few days of the new year a squadron left the American naval base at San Diego (California), consisting of the helicopter carrier Okinawa, the nuclear-propelled missile cruiser Long Beach and five amphibious landing ships carrying marines. The squadron moved off westward across the Pacific, toward the Indian Ocean. There, in the Persian Gulf, the biggest American armada since World War II has already formed recently: more than 20 combat units, including 5 attack aircraft carriers.

This concentration of combat might is motivated by the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran. But it becomes clearer every day that the gendarme's fist is not only hanging over Iran so as to intimidate it. By all appearances this show of strength has been thought up as an accompaniment to the new military doctrine which the U.S. President has proclaimed at the start of his reelection campaign.

The Iranian crisis has been a convenient pretext for bellicose U.S. circles to try to make the American people forget the lessons of the Indochina adventure and overcome the consequences of the "Vietnam shock." In other words, to bring the country back into the active role of world gendarme, aircraft-carrier diplomacy and the use of military force wherever U.S. imperialist interests require it. This doctrine of bellicose hegemonism set out by the U.S. President in recent speeches, is based on a guileless, cynical method: To depict any events and processes which do not suit Washington as "Moscow's machinations," as the "undermining of stability" and therefore a pretext for using measures of suppression against them.

American hegemonism has not been born anew. It is simply arrayed in new attire. There was a time of highflown arguments about the historic U.S. mission: to defend freedom and democracy everywhere against "communist expansion." On this pretext they sent punitive expeditions to countries far and near, from Guatemala and the Dominican Republic to Korea and Vietnam. Now, appealing to the earthly nature of the ordinary American (or rather to the gasoline tank of his car), they have started talking about defending "national interests." If anything happens anywhere in the world which prevents the Americans from obtaining what they need, that means, they say, that U.S. "national interests" are affected.

According to the well-known military observer Drew Middleton, Carter's doctrine "reflects the changes which have taken place in the U.S. strategic situation in the last 10 years. The essence of these changes is that from an economic viewpoint the United States can no longer rely solely on its own resources. But the growing dependence on imports of these resources coincides with an increase in political instability in the regions from where they are supplied."

American propaganda is trying to persuade both the public inside the country and U.S. allies that a return to the role of world gendarme is allegedly necessary, like it or not; just as they are constantly telling the ordinary Westerner that the Near Eastern countries, which have increased oil prices excessively, are mainly to blame for the present economic disorders of capitalism. But if you look back and delve into the hidden undercurrents of events, you can see that the rise in oil prices in the 1970's (which people in the West like to depict as the catalyst of the energy crisis and the source of all the capitalist economy's troubles) was the result of imperialist intrigues and the shameless plundering of the oil-extracting countries' natural resources by U.S. monopolies.

At the start of the 1970's, when Britain was beginning to cut back its military presence in the Persian Gulf zone, Washington decided to back the shah of Iran. He was allowed to acquire any quantity of any combat hardware from the United States. And since the shah's ability to pay was determined by oil prices, Washington secretly connived at his efforts to inflate prices for the liquid fuel. This collusion was also advantageous for the leading oil concerns--the "Seven Sisters"--and for weapons manufacturers and the Pentagon. After all, at that time the shah's Iran was valued for its triple role: It was at the same time an important oil supplier, a major weapons purchaser and the guardian of U.S. imperialist interests in the Persian Gulf.

The Iranian revolution made a breach in the American hegemonists' strategic constructions. They are making efforts to recover their lost positions. While building up the military first near Iran's borders, Washington is not shrinking from other methods to intimidate the Iranian people, break their will, prevent the implementation of socioeconomic transformations and threaten the gains of the revolution. They are also gambling on an economic blockade with a view to strangling the young republic by starvation; on splits between religious and nonreligious forces which took part in the overthrow of the monarchy, and on fueling discord between nationalities.

At the same time Washington is feverishly seeking new strong points for a permanent military presence in that region. The hysterics about "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan are being used as a smokescreen under cover of which the Pentagon is trying to establish itself on new bridgeheads. As-Sadat's voice is straining itself among this chorus of yes-men. Here one cannot help but recall October 1973, when Israeli troops crossed the Suez Canal and came within 100 km of the Egyptian capital. It was As-Sadat himself who then turned to the Soviet leaders with desperate pleas for assistance and begged, as they say, for a Soviet landing force to prevent the fall of Cairo. At that time the Soviet Union adopted the necessary political measures, without which nobody knows where and what As-Sadat would have been now.

The world public is once again seeing for itself imperialist propaganda's duplicity. How long has it been blaring on about some sort of Soviet bases in the Horn of Africa which allegedly threaten the West's vital arteries? But in reality it is Washington that has officially confirmed its wish to secure military bases in Somalia, Kenya and Oman and its intention to utilize ports, airfields, and other military installations in Egypt and Israel, on the basis of the Camp David pact.

Right from the start the United States has sought to portray the Iranian revolution as a threat to neighboring states, especially monarchical regimes. At the end of 1979 American emissaries visited a number of Near Eastern countries in an attempt to persuade the local governments to support the United States' anti-Iranian course and to give that country bases and facilities for stationing American troops. The pressure met with resistance. The shah's fate is making even extremely conservative politicians remember what results from a country's transformation into an American fief.

The so-called "quick-reaction forces" are a new form of U.S. military presence. As President Carter's 5-year military program indicates, $9 billion will be spent in the next few years on this expeditionary corps intended for punitive operations. It is planned to create 15 floating arsenals with military equipment and ammunition which would be deployed in advance at strategically important points in the world, and also a fleet of transport aircraft capable of moving tanks and other heavy equipment for three Marine brigades over intercontinental distances.

According to Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, these forces "will make it possible to use swift, effective and maybe preemptive measures in regions of the world where U.S. vital interests may be affected and where there are no permanently based U.S. troops."

The U.S. ruling circles are also seeking to involve their military bloc allies in this hegemonist doctrine. Washington has long advocated extending the North Atlantic treaty's sphere of operation to zones of "political instability" in Asia and Africa. At 1978's Washington NATO session the United States tried, on the pretext of a "threat to Zaire's security," to create "collective NATO forces" designed to suppress liberation movements in Africa. An attempt at NATO interference in Middle Eastern affairs has been made in connection with recent events in Afghanistan. Long before the Iranian crisis it was announced that the sphere of operation of the ANZUS military bloc (which includes the United States, Australia and New Zealand) had been extended to the Indian Ocean.

The new U.S. hegemonist doctrine is aimed against the objective processes and changes taking place in the world and thus to a tremendous extent against the developing countries, against the assertion and strengthening of their political and economic independence, against progressive social transformations. According to the President, in the eighties the United States needs to be ready "to counter threats of political instability." But in reality the threat to peace and security, national liberation and social progress is posed by the very doctrine he has announced. This threat does not hang only over Iran and the other Near Eastern countries whose oil the American monopolies are greedily covering. It is a threat to the peoples of southern Africa, who are squaring their shoulders to end racism and apartheid forever. It is a threat to the Latin American countries seeking to overthrow corrupt dictatorships. It is a threat to the Palestinian people, who are seeking the right to create their own national state. It is an unambiguous threat to all who want somehow to change setups that meet with Washington's approval: Get any idea of creating "political instability" and you will be faced with the "quick-reaction corps."

The essence of Carter's doctrine is illustrated by the gendarme's fist that now hangs over Iran, and not only Iran. It is pure hegemonism and imperialism's dreams of world domination which have long since had their day, are divorced from reality and are therefore doomed.

LEONTYEV WARNS U.S. OF BOOMERANG EFFECT OF PRC ARMS SALES

LD141407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev "Military-Political Review": "The Alliance of the Hawk and the Dragon"]

[Text] U.S. defense Secretary H. Brown's 8-day official trip to China ended yesterday. Questions of strengthening military cooperation and coordinating U.S. and Chinese policy and stretegy--with an eye on the future, what is more--constituted the theme of the talks during this first meeting between the two countries' top military leaders. It is no accident, the American press reported, that Brown hoped also to "meet with the younger generation of Chinese generals who would soon be replacing the aged leaders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." During the visit the guest and his entourage visited a tank division and an air force unit and looked over military industry enterprises under construction in Wuhan and the naval base under construction in Shanghai.

Of the numerous reactions to Brown's visit it is clearly worth quoting the following: "Never before has an American administration representative spoken so sharply in Beijing about the Soviet Union" (France's LE MONDE); "Brown's visit shows that Washington's friendship with Beijing is growing in direct proportion to its hostility toward Moscow" (America's WALL STREET JOURNAL); "for the first time in history an American representative has publicly admitted the possibility of a military alliance between the United States and China" (U.S. television company ABC).

Brown's visit was first announced last October, at the height of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo in the United States over the appearance in Cuba of a mythical "Soviet brigade." The visit was seen as a "reprisal" against the USSR and at the time the New York TIMES referred to it as an action which "the Russians would most likely interpret as provocative...." It also stressed the significance of the visit: "It will be undertaken not only to give him (Brown) the opportunity to be photographed with the Great Wall of China in the background. For the first time, 16 of our leading military planning and military technology specialists will begin to exchange opinions with the Chinese to the accompaniment, of course, of the usual assertions that for the time being we do not intend to sell them weapons."

It is well worth noting that a secret report prepared for Brown by a group of Defense Department experts became known at the time. The report concluded that the United States "would benefit from encouraging China to act in such a way as to make the Soviet Union even more alarmed for its security." As "incentives" it recommended such measures as providing China with modern equipment and intelligence data; selling it the latest arms; the manufacture of U.S. weapons by the Chinese themselves, and carrying out joint military maneuvers.

The report estimated that purchases of "a sufficient quantity" of American military equipment and services would cost China $41-63 billion. The purchase program would include between 3,000 and 8,600 improved medium tanks; 8,000-10,000 armored transporters; 16,000-25,000 heavy trucks; 6,000 air-to-air missiles, 720 mobile air-defense missiles; 200 "air superiority" aircraft, and 240 fighters or fighter-bombers. Another, less expensive purchase program envisages supplies of equipment and technology. This would include missile tracking systems and guidance systems, large-caliber guns and ammunition, electronic countermeasures, aircraft engines, on-board electronic equipment and so forth.

A Pentagon report was specially prepared for the defense secretary's visit to China. The New York TIMES stressed that the assessments contained in this report would guide the secretary at the Beijing talks.

Brown's visit--and this is no accident either--took place at a time when Washington, exasperated by the failure of its imperialist plans in Iran and, subsequently, in Afghanistan, had already openly embarked on a course of undermining detente and intensifying diktat and interference in the developing countries' internal affairs. AFP notes that the United States based the new strategy on the principle of "the worse things are, the better" which, as it happens, obviously originates in Beijing. Where would this policy and strategy meet with greater approval than that of Mao's heirs? "The Chinese leaders," the American paper NEWSDAY recalled in January, "have long been telling U.S. officials that detente and, likewise, the new strategic arms limitation treaty are all futile."

In this situation Washington was particularly tempted to play the "China card," that is, to strengthen the military-political alliance with Beijing, enlist its support and exploit its anti-Sovietism to blackmail and pressure the USSR and to try to intimidate our country which let us say this right away, has always been and will be fruitless. This is the reason for Brown's ostentatious visit to the "Middle Kingdom."

What are the results of the visit? Foreign press reports maintain that the secretary's trip allegedly "heralds a radical revision" of U.S. military strategy, "in particular of the role prepared for China in it." Brown proposed, the papers write, that "Chinese-American relations in the defense sphere be close to an alliance, at any rate in the regions where Chinese and U.S. interests might prove close to each other." American-Chinese cooperation, he said, "should remind the other sides that if they threaten the joint interests of the United States and China we are in a position to respond to his with additional actions in the defense sphere and in the diplomatic sphere."

Just what kind of "additional action" is shown by the accords reached during the visit: On increasing deliveries of weapons and ammunition to the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan, on military aid to Pakistan, on expanding subversive activity in Iran and the Near East.... There was discussion of the question of intensifying interference by Washington and Beijing in Indochina. Isn't that the reason Chinese armed provocations against Vietnam were stepped up during the visit. Moreover, Beijing began to speak still more loudly of the likelihood of another Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

There was also discussion of the question of creating on Chinese territory American stations for espionage against the Soviet Union--something that, the Washington POST believes, should compensate for the loss of the American radar installations in Iran.

"Alliance between the eagle and the dragon," and "Beijing-Washington axis" are what foreign newspapers have dubbed the accords reached between the United States and China as a result of the visit.

As payment for supporting Washington, these Chinese leaders were promised a "move from passive to more active forms of cooperation with China in the sphere of insuring security"--that is, in the military sphere. It is not yet clear which of the scenarios for cooperation considered in the secret Pentagon report was chosen. However, it is known that even before Brown's visit the Chinese had expressed the wish to acquire F-16 and F-15 fighters, C-130 transport aircraft, combat helicopters and modern onboard electronic and radar installations for the airforce. And during the visit, newspapers write, members of the U.S. delegation hinted at "decisions shortly on what are customarily called 'technology transfers'--that is, on giving China access to the latest American equipment whose military application is perfectly obvious. In particular, there is talk of such spheres as electronics and the production of computers and observation satellites." Other newspapers cite as an example technology for producing the special steels used in manufacturing tanks, artillery pieces and other military hardware.

One such decision has already been taken. Back in December Brown announced that the United States was prepared to sell China a ground station for communication with a "Landsat" satellite that can be used for military purposes. The American papers believe that this has paved the way for the lifting by the United States of its ban on weapons sales to China.

Other plans are for further mutual visits by the leaders of the U.S. and Chinese war departments, and also "exchanges in the professional military sphere"--in particular, visits to China by American military specialists to deliver lectures to the Chinese military. It must be assumed that the lecturers will not talk about the usefulness of the Ginseng root...

Beijing has long dreamed of acquiring American technology, gaining access to American military arsenals and getting its hands deeper into the pockets of its patrons and suppliers of credit so as to implement with their help its dream of a "militarily strong" China. [paragraph continues]

But as for cooperation with the United States, it will certainly be determined not by the size of American weapons deliveries, but by the mercenary interests of Beijing itself, which by no means also coincide with the interests of the American aspirants to world domination. An axis there may be, but might it not break down? Is it possible to disregard the fact that the Chinese leaders themselves dream of world hegemony?

Many Americans fear, not without reason, that the transfer of technology and military equipment to the Chinese hegemonists, whose actions are unpredictable, bodes no good for their country. The New York TIMES is uneasy: "Before starting the first stage in developing military ties with China, we should ask ourselves, and ask publicly: What will we get out of this? Where will 'reliable liaison ties' take us, and how fast?"

"Fears are growing," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR echoes, "that a China modernized with aid from America and other Western countries may attack its partners and benefactors as soon as it no longer needs them." Indeed, what guarantee is there that the Chinese who have just greeted their guest with cries of "How do you do, Mr Brown!" will not one day turn American weapons against the Americans themselves?

That is not an idle question. Historical experience proves that digging a pit for someone else always entails the danger that you will fall into it yourself. Those who are trying to zealously to play the "China card" would do well to give serious thought to this.

U.S.-PRC Collusion

LD142312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The United States, using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext, has taken some genuinely feverish actions behind the din of its propaganda campaign to strengthen its shaky positions in the Near and the Middle East and to strengthen the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean. We have received today a number of dispatches from information agencies confirming these facts.

Let us start with an AFP report. It concerns the visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to Japan. The visit ended today. Judging from the AFP dispatch, when meeting the Japanese leaders, Brown demanded that Tokyo increase its military expenditures even further and more actively support Washington's aggressive policy in Asia and the Near East.

When briefing the Japanese side on his visit to China, Brown said that Beijing fully approves of strengthening the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean, including the concentration of over 20 U.S. naval vessels off the shores of Iran.

In the opinion of a number of foreign observers, the United States, having chosen a convenient time, has decided to play the notorious Chinese card for all it is worth. And they are trying to drag Japan into this anti-Soviet game.

I would like to add that Beijing itself, at the same time, is not hesitating to play its American card. The Chinese leaders want to receive contemporary military technology from the United States and aid in the training of experts who could handle the technology.

The West must know what this will lead to. Here is, for example, what the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: One must always remember that China is following its selfish aims. One of these days China's interests may conflict with the interests of the West. This is sensible.

I would like to add a few words about Brown's talks in Beijing and Tokyo. According to the KYODO agency, the Pentagon brass declared that the United States and the PRC have identical strategic views on Afghanistan. The essence of this strategic viewpoint is top secret. And, in the meantime, Washington is doing everything it can to support the Afghan reactionaries, practically waging an undeclared war against the revolutionary Afghan Government. In its anti-Afghan aims, it makes intensive use of Pakistan, on whose territory the training of counterrevolutionary bands is taking place.

According to an AP report, Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, will arrive in Pakistan in a few days for a 4-day visit. Apparently, the essence of the talks will be how to drag Pakistan into the U.S.-Chinese orbit. In exchange, Pakistan is having services of various kinds, particularly in the military sphere, pressed on it. AP, referring to Washington sources, reports that President Carter has approved the assignment of yet another $400 million for military and economic aid to Pakistan. It should be remembered that the United States previously stopped military aid to Islamabad on the grounds that Pakistan was producing nuclear weapons. And now, Washington would probably like to set up a network of military bases in Pakistan, in exchange for those that it lost in Iran. In any case, Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, has made this appeal.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has, in an interview for the journal NEWSWEEK, pointed to the risks that the arming of Pakistan would entail for the security of this region. In an interview given to another weekly, TIME, Gandhi condemned, according to AFP, joint American-Pakistan-Chinese activities.

PAKISTANI OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN U.S. FOR ARMS TALKS

LD142050 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 14, TASS--Following the promise by President Carter of new American weapons to Pakistan to step up aggression against Afghanistan, Pakistan's presidental adviser Aga Shahi arrived in Washington with a big military entourage. The Pakistan delegation was received by J. Carter and his adviser on national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski. The talks centered on the types of military technology which the United States is proposing to supply to Pakistan, including, modern fighter-bombers.

It is reported here that Secretary of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry S. Shahnawaz arrived in Saudi Arabia to discuss arms supplies to Pakistan.

SPY FLIGHT OVER DPRK, FAR EAST MILITARY ALLIANCE NOTED

LD121242 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

["USA: A Course of Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: The United States has committed a fresh provocation against the KDPR. As was reported by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, on Thursday, an American reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of the KDPR and made an espionage flight over the coast of the republic. This is the fifth violation of the KDPR's sovereignty by American aviation since the beginning of the year, the agency points out.

The provocative actions of the American military against the KDPR, that became more frequent of late, are committed now that the United States intensively demonstrates its support for the shaking South Korean anti-popular regime. It is exactly these days that big manoeuvres of U.S. marines, designed for a long period, are taking place in South Korea. According to the press, involved in the exercises are about 4,000 troops and combat equipment, airlifted from Okinawa and other American bases in Japan.

The United States' support for the South Korean dictatorial regime stems from the Pentagon's plans to strengthening the military Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis. Exactly therefore, proceeding from its strategic interests in that region, the United States impels Japan to increase military and economic aid to Seoul, to develop military cooperation with that reactionary regime.

Close links were established between the military departments of Tokyo and Seoul, under the pressure of the United States. At the end of 1978, high-ranking leaders of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" visited South Korea. And now, when strike units of the United States are being transferred to South Korea from American bases station in Japan, the Japanese Government bears a share of responsibility for the Pentagon-aggravated tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Washington's plans towards Japan itself are more far-fetching. In the opinion of many commentators, the U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who is to come to Tokyo for a visit on January 13, will try to exert pressure upon Japan to involve it into more active support for the U.S. aggressive line, specifically into military cooperation with China and, thus, establishing an American-Chinese-Japanese alliance.

As was shown by Harold Brown's visit to China, the United States has found quite a suitable partner, which wholly supports consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance--Beijing--for furthering its military strategic designs in the Middle East and Asia. As journalists were told on Thursday by the Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, Japan is against any tripartite military links between Japan, the United States and China. The relaxation of international tension, the minister said, is a very important condition for our existence. Will this be heeded by the "senior" partner of Japan--the United States--which has made a sharp turn from the policy of detente to a downright militarist course?

COMPARED TO SOVIET ECONOMY U.S. HAS NO REASON TO BOAST

LD142041 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 14, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Krayevskiy writes:

In his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Brezhnev mentioned the absurd notions that exist in some Western quarters about the Soviet economic potential. Lately many bourgeois media outlets, speculating on facts published in the Soviet press and on the open and businesslike discussion in the USSR of the results of the past economic year and plans for the future, are trying to create the impression that there are almost crisis phenomena in the Soviet economy.

On what do the unscrupulous Western "experts" on the Soviet economy base their contentions? On the sharp criticism of some branches of industry that did not fully meet their annual plans of increasing output that was made at the November plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in November of last year.

But does this criticism and the objective data published in the USSR on the economic results of last year give reason to make such grim conclusions ? The answer is negative. In the four years of the current five-year plan period, that is from 1976 to 1979, industrial output in the USSR increased by 20 per cent. But in the engineering and metalworking industries the corresponding figure was 40 percent and in the chemical and petrochemical industries--25 per cent. The living standards of Soviet people are steadily growing. Thus, 423 million square metres of housing were built during these 4 years.

Even without quoting other figures it can be concluded that the Soviet economy developed dynamically, that the leading, determining industries developed at a rapid pace. And if not all economic results of 1979 pleased Soviet people this is rather an indication of the high demands that we have become accustomed to make of the rates of growth of the Soviet economy than of serious economic difficulties which the West, it seems, would not be against utilising for its own purposes.

As to the tendencies in the economy of some Western countries, in particular, the United States, those countries, judging by everything, have nothing much to boast about. Metallurgical plants are closing down in the United States, car sales are steeply declining. In December alone auto and steel plants dismissed more than 150,000 workers. According to American forecasts unemployment in the United States, and there is no unemployment in the USSR for already fifty years, will grow from the present approximately six per cent to 7.5 or even 8 per cent by the end of 1980. BUSINESS WEEK wrote in December that the slump in the American economy is developing and the only thing that is not yet clear is how protracted and grave it will be.

Are not the attempts by American propaganda to present in a distorted, grim light the state of the Soviet economy prompted by desire to divert the attention of people in their country from their own grim prospects? But the absurd propaganda contentions about the Soviet economic potential will hardly console working people in the United States because everything shows that many upsetting things await them in the new year.

CUBAN CONSULATE ATTACK LINKED TO U.S. ANTI-SOVIET POLICY

LD142337 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 14, TASS--Another provocative act against Cuba was executed in Canada. Unidentified persons this morning exploded a bomb outside the Cuban Consulate in Montreal. By a happy chance nobody was injured. The blast caused extensive damage to the consulate building and other buildings in the area, including those belonging to the former Canadian Prime-Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The bandit attack against the Cuban mission is directly linked to the provocative campaign started by the United States against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and followed up by government circles in Canada.

REASONS FOR ALLEGED FAILURE OF U.S. ANTI-INFLATION POLICY

LD111307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Washington correspondent N. Kurdyumov article in response to reader's letter under the rubric: "At Your Request": "Clutches of Inflation"]

[Excerpts] Reader V.G. Yenkov from Kiyevskaya Oblast asks us to describe the United States' financial situation and the inflation which has afflicted this country, the state debt and other connected problems. PRAVDA's correspondent in Washington answers the reader's question.

In an attempt to stop up the gaping holes in the budget revenue section, Washington administrations have had recourse to ever more loans from the Federal Reserve System, which tightens the clutches of inflation still further and is an additional burden to the taxpayers' shoulders. Everyone knows that loans to cover a deficit are tantamount, in their inflationary consequences, to releasing into circulation new consignments of unsupported money. Second, enormous sums in the form of interest--which now amount to one-tenth of the annual budget expenditure--have to be paid for the loans taken out by the administration. It cannot be said that government experts fail to see the danger to the economy connected with the chronic inbalance in the budget and the rapid growth of the federal debt. The growth of the new burst of inflation forced the Carter administration, back in 1978, to engage urgently in the elaboration of anti-inflationary measures. In November 1978 a new government program for fighting inflation was announced which envisaged a restriction on the growth of wages for workers and employees and a reduction in the civil service apparatus and budget expenditure in order to achieve a balanced budget in the next few years. However, the inflation curbing program immediately began to slip and slide, above all because the practical steps taken by the administration and Congress are in flagrant contradiction to the declared goals of anti-inflationary policy. Thus, steering a course toward the reduction of federal expenditure by cutting back on social programs, the administration at the same time is not only failing to reduce, but is continuing to stoke, military expenditure by every means as is convincingly borne out both by the budget for fiscal 1980 and by the plans for a further sharp increase in the budget in the next few years. According to the calculations of the Congressional Budget Office the deployment of the MX mobile missile system alone will cost several tens of billions of dollars in the next few years.

A serious inflationary factor like the unrestrained growth of military expenditure is thus essentially being programed for the future. Accordingly a budget deficit is also planned, which in the forthcoming year will, according to preliminary estimates, amount to $30 billion. However, in the opinion of many economic observers, even these plans will most likely prove unrealistic, considering the country's slide into another period of production recession which not only augurs a reduction in tax revenue for the Treasury but will also require additional budget appropriations in connection with the rise in unemployment. That means that the country's economy will continue to feel increasingly the adverse consequences of the policy of inflating the military budget. The path toward the liquidation of inflation, the U.S. Communist Party stresses, is a sharp reduction in military expenditure and the abolition of tax loopholes.

The administration's helplessness in the socioeconomic field and the unsoundness of all its election promises in the struggle against inflation are obvious to millions of Americans. In an attempt to distract their attention from this fact Washington is resorting to the intensification of military hysteria. However, inflation remains inflation, like a cancerous tumor of the militarized economy.

JAPAN WARNED ABOUT AFGHAN POLICY, CONSEQUENCES OF SANCTIONS

LD141705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report: "Risky Shortsightedness"]

[Text] Tokyo--A Japanese Government spokesman has officially announced that Washington has asked Tokyo to join in the hostile campaign against the USSR in connection with events in Afghanistan. To all appearances this demand has had its effect: In recent days the ballyhoo around the invented "aggression by the Soviet Union" has become the central propaganda theme. And certain government departments in the country, the press reports, have begun to elaborate some kind of "sanctions against the USSR."

As for the propaganda mayhem in the Japanese newspapers, it is an exact duplicate of the campaign which has been launched in the United States--the same cliches, the same juggling with facts and the same lack of objectivity in assessing events. However, how can there be any question of objectivity if they virtually keep quiet about the true state of affairs in the Middle East and in Afghanistan, especially since the April revolution? Today the authors of ardent panegyrics about "noninterference" spare neither wordage nor color in their insulting attacks on the Afghan Government and in distorting the nature and aims of the USSR's assistance to the Afghan people.

But one wonders where all this ardor was when continual encroachments were being made on Afghanistan's sovereignty over many months from the territory of third countries? People in Japan knew very well that Pakistani territory was being used for overt encroachment on Afghanistan's independence. But was there so much as a word of condemnation aimed at those directly responsible for undermining stability in the Middle East in the pages of the Japanese bourgeois press or from the offices of government departments?

No, the "inky conscience" of the Japanese press, which is now in turmoil at Washington's prompting, was silent then. Today the champions of "noninterference" react in stony silence to the publicized admission by one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary gangs, that effective leadership of the forces hostile to Afghanistan is being implemented by "military advisers" from Beijing, who are also equipping the with weapons.

It is typical that in kindling anti-Soviet sentiments Japanese propaganda does not say a word about the fact that the Afghan Government had already repeatedly asked the Soviet Union for military support in the struggle against foreign aggression. What is this? Forgetfulness? An omission? Nothing of the kind: It is deliberate silence. For the slanderers an admission of the correctness of the USSR's actions would, after all, mean the collapse of the basic thesis of their fabrication about the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness."

The measures adopted by Tokyo in the last few days--the cutting off of economic aid to Afghanistan and the suspension of export credits, which is aimed at breaking off trade relations with that country--practically make Japan an accomplice in imperialism's intrigues against a sovereign state. On the other hand, in trying with all their might to hinder the Soviet Union's fulfillment of its commitments according to the Soviet-Afghan treaty, the bellicose scribblers diffidently "forget" that there are more than 40,000 officers and men of the American Army in Japan today. They have been there, let us add, despite the protests of millions of Japanese, for 35 years now and have no intention of leaving the Japanese islands.

But international relations cannot be built on "double dealing." Every country has the right to decide its own destiny independently and the right to rebuff outside interference in its internal affairs and its mutual relations with friendly states. At the same time, just such interference is being carried out by the initiators of and participants in the propaganda orgy which has been launched in Japan.

Attempts to pressure the Soviet Union by means of "sanctions" can only arouse the most serious concern for the political situation in Asia and the Far East. Such ventures can only be assessed as shortsightedness. If concessions to pressure from any direction or speculative intentions lead Tokyo onto a path of undermining the established system of mutually advantageous Soviet-Japanese relations, responsibility for the consequences of this step will rest wholly with its initiators.

NODONG SINMUN'S ATTACK ON U.S. MANEUVERS IN SOUTH KOREA CITED

LD150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Aggressive Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 January--The U.S. actions are an impermissible aggressive act jeopardizing peace in Korea, in Asia and throughout the world, NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, writes in connection with the "Magex-80" U.S. troop maneuvers which have started in South Korea.

These maneuvers, which are being held close to the military demarcation line, are aimed at intimidating our people and exacerbating the situation in Korea. The United States resorts to such provocative military demonstrations every time the struggle for the democratization of South Korea is intensified or the crisis in American policy itself becomes more acute.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that marines rapidly transferred to South Korea from Okinawa are taking part in the maneuvers. As we know, marines form the basis of the "quick reaction corps" which the United States is creating to implement plans for armed intervention in various parts of the world, including Asia and the Near East.

The American policy of military adventures could lead at any moment to an outbreak of war in Korea, which could spread across vast regions of Asia, NODONG SINMUN notes.

The maneuvers which have started, the newspaper continues, testify once again that the United States only verbally advocates peace in Korea but acts in a totally different direction. They confirm that the threat to peace in Korea comes not from the north but from the south.

This extremely dangerous action also impedes the unification of the country. The peaceful unification of Korea, the newspaper notes, requires an end to the state of military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula, the relaxation of tension and an end to interference by outside forces. The United States must cease military provocations against the Korean people, withdraw its troops from South Korea and remove all its weapons, including nuclear weapons.

The U.S. position in the world is becoming increasingly difficult, and its aggressive policy is suffering defeat. The United States is recklessly seeking a way out of the existing situation along paths of aggression and war, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON 'AFGHAN ISSUE', PRAISES BREZHNEV REMARKS

LD141722 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 14, TASS--The Soviet Union and the socialist community are the chief stronghold of peace and security of the peoples. The Soviet Union has always pursued and continues to pursue a profoundly principled, consistent foreign policy line aimed at consolidation and deepening of the process of international detente, elimination of the danger of a thermonuclear war. This principled line of the Soviet Union's foreign policy which fully accords with the interests and aspirations of all the peoples of our planet, has once again been, with profound depth and clarity, confirmed in the answers by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent. This was stated by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in an interview with TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Rivil Musin.

The recent years, he said, were marked by a further consolidation of the forces of peace and progress opposed to imperialism, colonialism and reaction. These same years, however, were also characterized by an activisation of those imperialist and reactionary circles which are obstinately attempting to torpedo the course of detente, to revive the cold war in the international arena, the imperialist power politics and hegemonism, brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and peoples. Leonid Brezhnev's answers fully and exhaustively expose the aggressive essence of U.S. policy of the United States and its stooges--from the war-mongering NATO circles to the Beijing hegemonists--a policy which carries a serious threat to the cause of peace. The statements by Leonid Brezhnev demonstrate to the whole world that the Soviet Union, following the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, is at the same time always ready to give a due rebuff to the designs of the enemies of peace and the foes of detente. His answers reaffirm once again that the USSR is a reliable peace champion, a true and genuine friend of all peoples fighting for independence and freedom. They fully confirm that any attempts by militaristic forces to bring a "pressure" to "bear on the Soviet Union to force it give up its principled foreign policy line are absolutely hopeless."

Of late, imperialism, above all the imperialist circles of the United States, has been using as a pretext for stepping up tensions, for torpedoing detente the developments in Afghanistan, the so-called "Afghan issue" artificially created by it, Babrak Karmal said. Having sustained a defeat in its attempts to undermine the accomplishments of our revolution through open armed interference, the external enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have resorted to different weapons--the poisoned weapons of lies and slanders, trying to denigrate Afghanistan and its noble heroic people, to undermine Afghan-Soviet friendship. These attempts, however, are proving futile. The assistance given by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary Afghanistan in response to a request from our government and strictly in keeping with the provisions of the 1978 Afghan-Soviet treaty, with the spirit and letter of the U.N. Charter--is not "interference" as is asserted by some, including high-ranking Washington Officials and organs of Western propaganda, this is effective assistance to an independent and sovereign country which was forced to take up arms to defend the gains of its revolution from foreign adversaries.

Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions by the PRAVDA correspondent reaffirm once again that our country and our people have in the great Soviet country a true and reliable friend on whose assistance we can always count in an hour of trial. And in this, our more than 15-million-strong people sees a true earnest [as received] of our ability both to defend our April revolution from all and any attacks and to consolidate its gains.

Activisation of the imperialist and reactionary forces which are attempting to revive in the international arena the policy of "big stick" and wish to appropriate for themselves the right to "punish" independent states through all kinds of "sanctions", threatening to "teach neighbouring states a lesson" if they refuse to subject their policy to alien interests, a line to a spiralling arms race, the creation of hotbeds of tensions--all this cannot but cause serious alarm and concern of the peace-loving countries and peoples. However, the chief, the pivotal tendency of international development remains unchanged: Contrary to all and every scheme of the enemies of detente the alignment of forces in the international arena continues to change in favour of the forces in the international arena continues to change in favour of the forces of peace, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion. Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions by the PRAVDA correspondent represent a weighty contribution to the cause of consolidation of peace, to the cause of struggle of the peoples against imperialist diktat, for freedom, independence and social progress.

Anahita Ratebzad Approval

LD142237 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 14, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the questions posed by a correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA acquire an exceptionally big importance for preserving stability in the region and in the whole world now that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) is being attacked by Western imperialist propaganda, now that imperialist forces follow the lines of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, said Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. The slanderous campaign by the West in connection with the rendering by the Soviet Union of unselfish fraternal assistance to the DRA for repelling external aggression is doomed to failure. The assistance which was [as received] rendered at an urgent request of the Government of Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the U.N. Charter.

Dacca, January 14, TASS--Mohammed Farhad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, said the Soviet Union intends to carry on the firm and consistent policy of peace directed towards easing international tensions. This policy stands in opposition to the intrigues of imperialist circles. This is once again show by Leonid Brezhnev's answers. The answers give a resolute warning to those forces of reaction which up to now do not want to recognize the positive changes that come about in the world. The fraternal assistance that the Soviet Union rendered to the Afghan people vividly showed the Soviet Union's adherence to the ideals of the developing countries' struggle for emancipation and progress.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL PRESS CONFERENCE FOR AFGHAN, FOREIGN MEDIA

LD150933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Special correspondents P. Demchenko and V. Mironov dispatch: "Fitting Rebuff: Babrak Karmal Press Conference"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 January--About 260 foreign and Afghan journalists gathered today for the press conference organized by Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

The majority of journalists--almost 180 persons--represented the Western bourgeois mass information organs. It was they who tried to turn the meeting with the leader of Democratic Afghanistan into part of the malicious propaganda campaign which has been mounted against this country and the Soviet Union.

There were provocative questions regarding a notorious Soviet intervention and an attempt to suppress or ridicule Soviet journalists' questions and to humiliate the Afghan leadership. However, this onslaught did not come off. Babrak Karmal parried the provocative questions with calm and dignity.

Answering a question about the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, he said: The aid given to us by the Soviet Union is part of its peace-loving policy. That country has always supported the peoples struggling for justice, freedom and democracy. The Soviet Union supported us when hostile actions were undertaken against the republic by the United States, Pakistan and Egypt.

The Soviet Union, he went on to say, is our sincere and reliable friend who resolutely supports the gains of the April revolution. The USSR graphically confirmed its friendship with the Afghan people when, in response to the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's leadership and acting on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, it rendered us aid and support.

When Afghanistan had taken advantage of the USSR's aid with a view to safeguarding its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, our country was able consistently to pursue the nonalinement policy it had proclaimed, Babrak Karmal stressed.

"But where is the proof of U.S. interference in your affairs?" asked a representative of the U.S. television NBC.

"You will soon find out," Babrak Karmal replied calmly. "We are preparing for publication documents which will make the magnitude of the U.S. plot against Afghanistan clear to all."

Answering the PRAVDA correspondents' question about Afghan policy with regard to neighboring countries, Babrak Karmal said: I am optimistic about the future of our mutual relations with Iran and Pakistan since we regard ourselves as the friends of the Pakistani and Iranian peoples. We are now undertaking initiatives to improve relations with these countries. I am sure that in cooperation with the peoples of Pakistan and Iran we will more rapidly put an end to the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Beijing. The peoples of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal continued, will act side by side with the liberation movements and the Arab states in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Describing the political program of the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal noted that one of the most important tasks now is the restoration of revolutionary order and legality in the country. To this end a universal amnesty has been put into effect for political prisoners and to date over 10,000 people imprisoned by Amin have already been freed.

So at the very moment when the threads of plots are being woven on the Afghan borders, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is extending the olive branch of peace and cooperation to its neighbors and is dealing a resolute rebuff to imperialist intrigues.

KABUL INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHES TARAKI 'STRANGLED'

LD141514 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 14, TASS--The preliminary investigation of the murder by Amin's gang of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki is nearing completion here. A TASS correspondent learned that it had been established in the course of the investigation that the direct perpetrators of this crime were Captain Abdol Khadud, former chief of the Communications Department of the DRA Ministry of Defence, Mohammad Eqbal, a senior lieutenant who commanded one of the units that guarded Amin's palace, and Ruzi, a former serviceman who has succeeded in escaping from the investigation. A search for him is now underway.

It was established by the investigation that on October 8, 1979, Khadud, Eqbal and Ruzi on the order of the commander of the Amin "guards" Jandan, who, in his turn, got an order from Amin, went to the place where N.M. Taraki was kept under house arrest, pounced on him and strangled him to death. Taraki's corpse was secretly taken out of the city and buried at a yet unknown place.

The investigation continues. Shortly the criminals will stand trial.

'GOOD NEIGHBOR' BETTER THAN 'DISTANT RELATIVES' FOR AFGHANS

LD141641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov dispatch: "Facts Against Lies"]

[Text] Kabul--It is early morning in Kabul. Not even five o'clock yet. The amplified voices of muezzins mingle together and come drifting from the pointed minarets that soar into the dark sky. They are calling the faithful to prayer. The streets gradually fill with people. The ubiquitous small boys selling cigarettes and various small items scurry through the crowd. Laboriously pushing their carts piled high with firewood and coal, vegetables and fruit, the Karachi--owners of two-wheeled handcarts--begin their working day. People who have visited Asian countries know that along with rickshas, this type of "delivery truck" is very common there and that is perfectly natural: There is a shortage of transport and gasoline is expensive.

Gradually awakening, the city starts a new day. Huddled against the cold, the people of Kabul hurry about their business. It is busy by the mosques. Their doors have not been boarded up: Nothing detains the believers. Not one mullah has been arrested, as the Western press and Beijing propaganda, which are hostile to Afghanistan are shamelessly claiming today. [paragraph continues]

That old story, which they have refurbished in connection with recent Afghan events, pursues the same old perfectly clear aims: to play on people's religious feelings. Right from the first days of the April revolution its enemies, the bourgeois mass media, have ridden this hobbyhorse, literally inventing all sorts of fables. How many Afghan mosques have been "burned down" and clergymen "shot and arrested" by these scribblers! How they would like to present their dreams as reality. But whom have they been trying to convince? The Afghans, who have not only not seen these "desecrated" mosques but on the contrary have witnessed the way new mosques are being built and old ones repaired?

Since the April revolution, as the Kabul press has written, hundreds of mosques have been constructed or renovated in many provinces and provincial cities and complete freedom of religion has been granted to believers.

We heard that from the lips of one of the country's most respected religious figures--Moulawi Abdollah Aziz, chairman of Afghanistan's Council of Ulemas, the supreme clerical organization.

"The people's power," he says, "in no way infringes our religious feelings and activities. That is now even worth saying. Every child in our country knows that. I want to speak of something else, of the anti-Soviet hysteria of the Afghan people's enemies. What do they want? They want to see us weak and defenseless so that they can stifle our revolution. They are well aware that makes us strong. Everyone knows that too: It is the friendship and support of the Soviet people. The Afghan people have been able to see for themselves the Soviet people's nobility and selflessness throughout the history of our relations."

When the talk turned to the anti-Soviet concoctions--presented in all the local languages that literally clutter the airwaves--many of our interlocutors expressed forthright and deep indignation at the subversive actions of the United States and its minions. The following episode in the lobby of the Kabul Hotel comes to mind. Returning late one evening, we unexpectedly witnessed a wedding celebration: Life goes on in the Afghan capital. Recognizing us as Soviet people, the hosts were especially hospitable and cordial. We got into a conversation. A young man dressed in a dark European suit--obviously a comrade of the bridegroom--said: "We have a saying: A good neighbor is a hundred times dearer than distant relatives. That is the way we think of the Soviet Union.

Yes, life here goes on though not altogether as one would like. A treacherous sniping shot does ring our occasionally. Bandit gangs inspired by imperialist circles are still marauding in the mountains. Ringleaders from the "Muslim Brotherhood" organization are carrying out their filthy counterrevolutionary work. It is they who, using religious slogans as cover, attack Democratic Afghanistan in an attempt to inflame fanaticism and undermine the people's power. It is their leaders who are quoted by reactionary propaganda, which presents these murderers as "representatives of Afghan Muslims."

Ministers of religion of various ranks are on the Afghan revolution's side. They are taking an active part in the mass demonstrations currently being held in many provinces of the country in support of Afghanistan's Democratic Government.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS HYPOCRISY OF REAL FOES OF AFGHANISTAN

LD111541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Part one of V. Grigorovich article: "Aggressive Hypocrites"]

[Text] The latest anti-Soviet sabbat organized and fanned by the most reactionary and bellicose imperialist circles in connection with the events in Afghanistan is not lessening in intensity. Moreover, following U.S. President J. Carter's recent speech, it is assuming an increasingly malicious and provocative nature.

The events in Afghanistan and the stand taken by the Soviet Union in connection with these events are just a pretext for the present anti-Soviet campaign in the West. The reason for it lies elsewhere: Certain circles in the West,-particularly on the other side of the ocean, but also in the East are enraged because their imperialist and hegemonist policy is proving impotent and hopeless in the face of the profound and objective historic changes occurring in countries where colonialists old and new held sway in the past as if in their own domain.

However paradoxical it might seem, the anti-Soviets themselves bear witness that this is precisely the reason for the campaign.

The Soviet Union, they declare, has "violated the sovereignty" of Afghanistan and is "interfering in the internal affairs" of that country--that is the first argument. Second: The USSR "threatens" countries neighboring Afghanistan--Iran, above all--and also "the whole Islamic world." Third and finally: Soviet policy is a threat to peace in this region and throughout the world.

So to the question of "violation of sovereignty" and "interference in the internal affairs" of Afghanistan: First of all, why precisely have Afghanistan's sovereignty and internal affairs suddenly become such an acute toothache for Washington, London and Beijing? Perhaps they have always been concerned about this problem and the fate of the Afghan people? Let us turn for a moment to comparatively recent history.

Perhaps the Conservatives now in power in London will not find this very pleasant, but nonetheless we will venture to remind them that it was precisely Britain--and precisely at a time, too, when the Conservatives were ruling in Westminster--that imposed on Afghanistan three very bloody wars in the course of which it attempted by fire and sword to make the Afghan people bow their heads before the colonizing lords and to appropriate the country as one more "pearl" in the British imperial crown. When the freedom-loving Afghan people routed the British Army three times and chucked the ill-fated Marlboroughs out of their country, the political pharisees on the banks of the Thames, using their favorite imperial "divide and rule" method, began scheming against Afghanistan, sowing discord between different Afghan tribes and embroiling Afghanistan with its neighbors.

Let us return,however, to our times. Quite recently, more precisely in 1978-1979--that is, immediately after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan--Pakistan suddenly became a very popular "tourist" objective for various kinds of "pilgrims" from Washington and China. [paragraph continues]

Particularly for CIA employees. Masters of subversive activities, such as (Lin Robinson), (Rodzhers Blok), (Venan Devid) and their ilk, rushed thither one after another. As the press reports, more than 10 special camps were urgently set up on Pakistani territory under their leadership and, naturally, in accordance with CIA instructions for the training of anti-Afghan bandit formations and sabotage groups. The Pakistani city of Peshawar, situated near the border with Afghanistan, was turned into a center for the training of anti-Afghan forces and then for actual military operations, in which, incidentally, Pakistani regular officers participated. In addition to officers of Pakistan's Armed Forces, American, Chinese and Egyptian military advisers trained bandits and counterrevolutionaries in these camps and Washington and Beijing supplied them with all the necessary weapons, ammunition and equipment, not to mention money.

Washington kept quiet about all this at the time and it is still keeping quiet. Of course, such activities, as is clear to anyone, in no way square with respect for someone else's sovereignty or with noninterference in internal affairs. Of course, all this time the White House kept quiet about the fact that the bandits, terrorists and raiders being sent over the border onto Afghanistan's territory were wreaking terror on the territory of Afghanistan, as the writer of these lines personally witnessed. Washington and Beijing mercenaries were killing peaceful inhabitants, including representatives of the legitimate power, destroying population centers, livestock and crops and taking reprisals against peasants who had received land in accordance with the agrarian reform which had been implemented in the country. Things got so bad that the invading bandits from abroad cut off children's hands for going to the new schools built for them by the people's power....

The transatlantic "fighters from human rights" also did not utter a word when Hafizollah Amin, who had seized power in the country and embarked on a path of betraying the ideas of the April revolution, was working toward the physical liquidation of the heroes of the revolution, throwing thousands of innocent people into political jails, slaughtering tribes and preparing to burn settlements with napalm, which, incidentally, he sought in Western arms markets.

All this, as well as much more, fitted in perfectly with Washington's moral, political and legal concepts and Washington, displaying uncharacteristic "restraint," made out that it knew nothing and that everything that was happening had nothing to do with it and did not even interest it. Others involved in the anti-Afghan aggression, the instigators and organizers of the counterrevolutionary underground in Afghanistan also kept quiet. Beijing, which was generously sending money, weapons and advisers, kept quiet. Britain, Egypt and certain other states pursuing the same anti-Afghan policy kept quiet. They kept quiet because this was directed against the revolution and also because they reckoned that everything would remain on the sly and that should anything crop up, they would be able to "blame everything on Pakistan," which had taken an overtly anti-Afghan stand at their instigation and under pressure from them--which is an open secret.

The PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN has bluntly written that the "Islamic rebellion" in Afghanistan was inspired from outside, including from Pakistani territory, that Pakistani political circles knew of "Pakistan's involvement in attempts to overthrow the existing regime in Afghanistan" and that many people in Pakistan itself condemned the "country's anti-Afghan policy" which was "inspired by the Americans and Chinese."

They all kept quiet because they were gambling on "inconspicuous," "quiet" aggression which occurred from the very first day of the Afghan revolution and continued until a few days ago. This gross interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs from abroad and the violation of its sovereignty on the part of those who were interested in overthrowing the legitimate government of that country, liquidating the existing democratic order there and liquidating the revolution's gains lasted almost 2 years.

It was precisely under these conditions of continuing and widening interference and provocations by Afghanistan's foreign enemies and with a view to defending the gains of the April revolution, territorial integrity and national independence and maintaining peace and security, that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan insistently requested the USSR to give urgent political, moral and economic aid, including military aid and assistance in the struggle against foreign aggression.

This was not the first such appeal to the Soviet Union by Afghanistan. In 1978-1979, the Afghan Government repeatedly made requests to the Soviet Union for support, including the granting of military aid in response to the armed interference by imperialist forces. All that time the USSR appealed to those forces to see reason and hoped that becoming aware of the irreversible nature of the changes taking place in Afghanistan, they would come to their senses and not overstep certain limits and that they would heed the existing realities.

But in response to the Soviet Union's patience and restraint the armed incursions into the country from outside became increasingly dangerous and the imperialist interference began to take on increasingly broad forms and an increasing scale, more and more dangerous to the Afghan people. In the end the outside interference and the terror unleashed inside the country created a real threat to Afghanistan's democratic system. In this situation the USSR decided to accede to the Afghan Government's request and send a limited Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan.

Then Washington, Beijing and their ilk suddenly received the gift of speech and started to wail. They remembered about Afghan sovereignty, international law and Afghanistan's "internal affairs." They remembered for a single purpose: To cover their traces and shift the blame by accusing the Soviet Union of their own crimes!

Enough, gentlemen: As regards Soviet-Afghan relations and, in this connection, the question of Afghanistan's sovereignty--here all is absolutely in order: The Afghan Government's request and the USSR's positive attitude toward it are in complete accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation of 5 December 1978. There is also complete order in Soviet-Afghan relations from the viewpoint of international law: Afghanistan's request and the USSR's decision arise from the provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter, which provides for the inalienable right of states to individual or collective self-defense with a view to rebuffing aggression and restoring peace.

As for Afghanistan's "internal affairs," the Soviet Union has never interfered in them and has no intention of doing so. The country's internal affairs are the Afghans' own concern. As is known, there were patriotic forces which, relying on the people's support, removed Amin. Revolutionary legality and order have been restored in the country. The Soviet Union is taking no actions against the Afghan side and its limited contingent of troops is being used exclusively for assistance in rebuffing armed interference from outside. [paragraph continues]

When the operation of the factors necessitating such an action is removed, it will be withdrawn from Afghanistan completely. The sooner there is an end to the intrigues of the forces who still chart their policy in terms of continuing discord and provoking new conflicts, the sooner this will be.

The attempts by the Afghan people's enemies to use a hypocritical anti-Soviet sabbat to distract the attention of the international public from those who have indeed violated and are trying to violate Afghanistan's sovereignty and to interfere in its internal affairs are no more than an unworthy game of political "cat and mouse." The peoples have become well aware of the fraudulent nature of this game from many historical examples, in particular the White House's display of "concern" for the "rights" and "sovereignty" of the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Chile, Kampuchea and, alas, many other countries.

PRAVDA CITES WESTERN MEDIA ON TRAINING OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD150953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "They Support the Counterrevolutionaries"]

[Text] 9 January--Washington and Beijing are interfering on a wide scale in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The American television company NBC screened a reportage from a special camp set up on Pakistan's territory at which "thousands" of counterrevolutionaries undergo a course of military training. The New York TIMES writes that "according to U.S. Defense Department information, the Afghan Army is waging battles while Soviet troops support it."

The DAILY WORLD reports that Chinese Army officers are training Afghan bandits at camps in the Pakistani-Afghan border region. These gangs, the newspaper points out, are also being trained in China itself, in particular in Kinjiang.

The Beijing leaders make no great secret of the anti-Afghan actions. As the BBC reports, the Chinese leadership discussed the question of stepping up support for the enemies of the Afghan revolution with U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown who is in Beijing on an official visit. The sides adopted a decision on joint help for the counterrevolutionaries.

Britain's TIMES points out that already several centers have been established on Egyptian territory for the military training of bandits. The TIMES also notes that Afghanistan's Army has "by no means risen in revolt against the Russians" as is being claimed in the West, but is actively operating in conjunction with Soviet troops.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES MALAYSIAN MINISTER'S HANOI VISIT

BK131600 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary: "An Important Visit"]

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen has wound up his official visit to Hanoi, where he and SRV leaders discussed the current situation in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations. In this connection our commentator, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, writes:

The visit of the Malaysian foreign minister to Vietnam reflects the Southeast Asian nations' desire to find a way to normalize the situation in this region. The visit is particularly inportant in that it took place soon after the meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in Phnom Penh. As is known, this meeting was marked by an important peace initiative taken by the three countries.

The governments of the three Indochina countries expressed their readiness to sit at a conference table with the representatives of other Southeast Asian countries to discuss vital issues to transform this region into a zone of peace, independence, neutrality and stability. Perhaps the conclusion of bilateral nonaggression pacts could serve as the starting point of the realization of this idea.

The position of the Indochina countries undoubtedly is constructive. It not only conforms with the real situation in Southeast Asia, but it is also in accordance with the ASEAN countries' desire to hold a dialog.

It should be recalled that at the Kuala Lumpur conference in May 1975, the ASEAN foreign ministers called for realization of the declaration on the neutralization of Southeast Asia as soon as possible. They said that differences in social and economic systems should not pose an obstacle to the establishment of constructive relations among countries, and expressed their readiness to establish good-neighborly relations with the Indochina countries.

But it should be noted that this idea is yet to be realized. Who would benefit from obstructing the establishment of normal relations between the ASEAN and Indochina countries and stability in Southeast Asia, and why? It is clear that it will not benefit these countries.

The answer to this question lies in the hegemonistic policies of the powers which attempt to take revenge for their defeats in Indochina.

As pointed out by the communique on the results of the meeting of the three Indochina countries, these powers have created fear among ASEAN countries with the myth of a Vietnamese threat in hopes of forcing other countries to become hostile towards Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. This is in accordance with the old colonialist divide and rule principle to impose their will on the peoples of Southeast Asia.

A number of ASEAN member countries which have been deceived by Western and Beijing propaganda have taken steps in favor of the imperialists and reactionaries, thus contravening their own long-range interests. Now it is up to these ASEAN countries to become aware of the real needs for the development of Southeast Asia. The faster they are rid of the deceitful propaganda, the better for the peace and security efforts in this region.

The current visit of the Malaysian representative to Vietnam could contribute to these efforts to no small degree.

THAI JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK150100 Bangkok POST in English 15 Jan 80 p 5 BK

[Text] Russian Ambassador Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov said yesterday that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan would be temporary and that the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union would not be productive. He also assured that Russia will not invade Pakistan.

Talking to a select group of Thai journalists at the Russian Embassy yesterday afternoon, the Russian diplomat claimed that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was in accordance with the United Nations Charter and with a pact signed with the Afghan Government in 1978.

He added that Soviet troops were requested by the Afghan Government under Prime Minister Babrak Karmal.

Asked when the Soviet troops would be withdrawn from Afghanistan, he said: "That depends on the situation in that country."

Turning to the Indochinese front, Ambassador Kuznetsov stressed that Vietnam had no designs against Thailand and will never invade Thailand.

Reasoning that both the Soviet Union and Vietnam have maintained constant contact, the Russian diplomat said that the Soviet Union knew fully well Vietnam's policies "and there is no need for us to pressure Vietnam not to invade Thailand."

As for the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union, Mr Kuznetsov said:

"Our harvest every year is about 200 million tons. In 1978, the harvest was very good, up to 230 million tons, but in 1979 it was only 179 million tons, enough for local consumption but we will have problems with feeding livestock."

"If the United States refuses to sell it to us we shall seek the amount we need from other countries," the ambassador said.

Asked about the demonstration by about 1,000 Thai Muslims in front of the Soviet Embassy Friday to protest against the invasion of Afghanistan, he said: "Thai Muslims don't know what is going on in the world, or it was sparked by American propaganda."

"Japan started to make noises about the incident in Afghanistan, but realising that Japan has much economic interest with the Soviet Union, they stopped," he said.

The Soviet ambassador said the problem of American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran can be simply solved.

"If President Carter only extradited the shah and returned all the money he stole from his country, the hostages would be released immediately," Kuznetsov said.

YUGOSLAVIA ACCUSED OF BIASED REPORTING ON AFGHANISTAN

LD122212 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade, January 12, TASS--In its commentaries on the events in Afghanistan, the Yugoslav press tries to present the Soviet Union's assistance given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of its government as some sort of "interference". At the same time, the Yugoslav press passes in silence actual interference of imperialist and other reactionary forces in internal affairs of Afghanistan. Characteristic in this respect is a " reportage" from Kabul by M. Misic published in the newspaper POLITIKA.

CSSR PEACE, SOLIDARITY GROUPS SCORE U.S. AFGHAN POLICY

LD110807 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague, January 11, TASS--We resolutely protest against the actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces headed by the USA, which have interfered and continue interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, says the joint statement by the Czechoslovak Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee and the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. The document expresses full solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan working people against home and foreign reaction, condemns the attempts to present in a distorted light the events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and picture the Soviet Union's fraternal internationalist assistance to the Government of Afghanistan at the latter's request and in conformity with international laws as interference in that country's home affairs.

We are convinced, the statement stresses, that the working people of Afghanistan will overcome all difficulties caused by the intrigues of international reaction and defend the gains of the April revolution.

GROMYKO MEETS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

LD141502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1451 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 January--Emil Wojtaszek, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow on a visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, the Polish minister was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and by other officials.

Kazimierz Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

Beginning of Talks

LD150822 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--Negotiations between Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Emil Wojtaszek started in Moscow today.

Emil Wojtaszek arrived in Moscow on Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government. In addition to Moscow, he will visit Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan.

JOINT CPSU-PCF COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MARCHAIS VISIT

LD141635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 1, 4 LD

[Text of "Joint Communique of the Delegations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow from 8-10 January 1980, between a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF], headed by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF.

The CPSU delegation included M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The PCF delegation included M. Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; F. **Lazard**, member of the Politburo of the PCF; D. Mountreux and J.P. Magnon, members of the PCF Central Committee.

A broad and fruitful exchange of views took place at the talks which passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere on most important problems of the international situation and relations between the two countries. An exchange of information took place on the position in each of the countries and the activity of the two parties. The question of the development of relations and cooperation between the two parties was also discussed.

As a result of the talks the parties reached the following general conclusions:

The contemporary world is one of profound changes. Serious shifts affecting the destinies of all mankind are taking place. This refers to a changeover from the old to the new, from an arrangement based on ignorance, violence, exploitation, oppression and war, to an arrangement based on knowledge, awareness, the liberation of peoples, freedom and peace. Our era is the era of the changeover from capitalism to socialism. Such is the significance of the struggle which is proceeding on a worldwide scale.

This struggle has been marked by significant successes for the forces of the social and national liberation of humanity. This is witnessed by changes in the international situation which have taken place in the last decades. Socialism has been transformed from a hope to an evolving **practice** and an ever weightier factor in world development. The struggle of the working class is broadening, as is the general democratic struggle, while in many capitalist countries the question of profound political changes is on the agenda. Peoples that were formerly enslaved today are raising their voices and making themselves heard. They demand the right to control their own destiny. Liberation strivings have assumed unprecedented strength.

The CPSU and the PCF consider that the decisive feature of the present international situation is the change in balance of forces favorable to the cause of peace, national independence and socialism. This is a powerful boost to the developing class struggle throughout the world.

In this situation, imperialism can no longer act as before but it is striving all the more to use all means at its disposal to preserve the positions and is trying to hold back the forces of progress. To that end it is becoming very active in the economic, political and military spheres. It is supporting the most reactionary regimes, and interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples.

In some countries, in order to avert deep social changes, it is more often resorting to social democracy. It is wagning an intensive ideological struggle, caricaturing the policy of the communist parties and is mounting slander campaigns against the socialist countries and the national-liberation movements. These anticommunist campaigns ought to be energetically countered. Imperialism is continuing the seneseless arms race which is a challenge to the main tendencies of world development and causes international tension. The arms race swallows up considerable resources which could be used to increase the people's prosperity. Even in peacetime, it inflicts wounds and maims the human being. That is why it is so important to strengthen the policy of peaceful coexistence which cannot mean maintaining either the social or the political status quo.

There exists a clear contradiction between advancing along the path of peaceful coexistence and political detente and the incredible accumulation of armaments.

At present the possibilities exist for the cessation of the arms race and a transition to a gradual reduction in armaments. Soviet and French communists are struggling tirelessly and will continue to struggle for the implementation of this great aim. This struggle is one of the most important directions of their activity. In view of this the ratification of the SALT II agreements--the achievement of which is called for by the world public--would be an important step.

Political detente should be supplemented by military detente and both parties are putting forward specific and realistic measures in this direction.

Success on the path of disarmament depends on the actions of all peace-loving forces, all peoples and all states and this refers especially to the European Continent.

Indeed, after all, Europe has repeatedly been a theater for the most pernicious and destructive clashes which history has ever known.

At present, the accumulation of weaponry is most significant in this region of the world.

The decisions of NATO on the production and deployment of new American missiles on European territory threaten the peace and security of peoples. Their implementation would give American imperialism--which is attempting to achieve military supremacy--the possibility of transforming the European Continent into nuclear battlefield and would place nuclear weaponry at the disposal of the FRG.

It is an urgent necessity to step up efforts in order to prevent the implementation of the NATO decisions and to reduce tension in order for the peoples of Europe to find a stable peace in conditions of the observance of equal security for all peoples and the development of cooperation between them.

From this viewpoint the constructive proposals of the socialist countries, and first and foremost those which have been advanced in the recent period, are specific and positive measures which tend precisely in this direction.

The cancellation of NATO's decisions on the production and deployment of new American missiles in Europe or a real discontinuation of the implementation of them would make it possible to start effective talks on the issue of medium-range missiles.

The CPSU and the PCF consider a strict observance by all participant states of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki to be essential. They ascribe great importance to the preparation for and holding of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. They show a general striving to contribute to making the impending conference advance new proposals to achieve progress in the cause of security and cooperation on this continent.

As accumulated experience testifies, new advances will depend on the active efforts of all democratic and peace-loving forces and of the masses of the people themselves. The CPSU and the PCF intend to use all the opportunities which present themselves for joint action with socialist and social democratic parties and also with representative forces of the Christian popular masses, bearing in mind in so doing the clear-cut goals which accord with the interests of the peoples and of peace.

The improvement of the overall climateof international relations presupposes observance of the principles of the sovereignty of peoples, independence and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. Any country, regardless of its size, should have the possibility of actively participating in the resolution of international problems. A resolute fight needs to be waged to overcome and dissolve the military blocs.

Relations between the Soviet Union and France have always been a most important factor for peace in Europe. At present, these relations of cooperation and friendship are maintained and continue to develop. This is a positive and important factor. However, it must be stated that not all the available opportunities are being used. In addition, propaganda campaigns are being waged in France with the objective of hampering the development of French-Soviet cooperation. This runs counter to the interests of both countries and both peoples.

For precisely this reason both parties advocate and will continue to advocate the development of a more dynamic and balanced cooperation between the USSR and France in the political, economic, technical and cultural domains which would rest on a long-term basis. In this context, a consolidation by state treaty of the relations between the USSR and France would be useful and would secure their mutual security and promote security and detente in Europe.

The democratization of international political and economic relations is one of the most important problems which faces the world at the end of the 20th century.

Colonial domination established the relations of inequality between peoples which resulted in serious and long-term consequences.

In many regions of the globe economic backwardness, famine and illiteracy prevail everywhere and millions of women, men and children exist in a state of despair. This is a scandalous injustice in the century of the development of scientific-technological progress and the social liberation of mankind.

This is why the question of advancing a demand for more harmonious, more stable and more balanced relations between states is posed with great urgency. The nonalined movement expresses justified aspirations and plays a positive and influential part in the international arena.

The CPSU and the PCF support the initiatives of those countries directed in particular toward taking control of their own natural resources and directing their own economic development. Justice, equality and democracy are the lofty principles on which a new international economic order corresponding to the interests of all countries and peoples must be based.

The need for a new and more just and humane society is a profound trait of our age. Capitalism is utterly incapable of satisfying that need. Being a system of oppression, it engenders mass unemployment and chronic inflation. Capitalism is the society of wastefulness. It gives the minority the possibility of living in unheard-of luxury, while destitution and poverty become an every more obvious reality. It lays the whole burden of this crisis on the shoulders of the working people, forces millions of families to live in conditions of uncertainty and pushes the young into the abyss of despair. Capitalism leads to the gradual decay of human relations and devalues human values in the name of profits.

This system of exploitation stands against another system--socialism. Having become in October, 1917, a constantly developing reality, socialism confirms its superiority in practice in the progressive solution of the most important problems facing mankind. It has done away with such misfortunes as capitalist exploitation, hunger, epidemics and illiteracy.

Socialism has led to a powerful economic advance and to a considerable growth in the standard and conditions of life of the people, guaranteeing the working people their basic rights, such as the right to work and to leisure, to health protection, to education and to culture. It has helped in the assertion of the distinctiveness of nations. Today, socialism continues its advance forward to the solution of problems which arise in the broad and most difficult field of the social liberation of mankind.

On the international arena, the contribution of socialism to the destinies of human civilization is also expressed in the deciding role which it played in the victorious war against fascism and in the effective struggle for peace and disarmament which it wages today. Socialism makes a great contribution to the development of the struggle against imperialism, for national independence and social liberation.

The building of socialism in many countries of the globe assumes many forms. The paths to its victory are also diverse and new countries advance to socialism by their own unfamiliar routes. The traditions, national characteristics and the situation in each country vary and for that reason the problems are solved in different ways. This variety, which will become even more substantial, testifies to the fact that the conception and development of socialism is a concrete answer to the objective requirements of the people and country which does not allow any duplication or copying of others' experience.

The forces fighting against imperialism throughout the world are numerous. The strengthening of their cooperation and the development of agreed activities--with respect for differences in opinions and philosophical and religious convictions--comprise an important factor in the struggle for social progress, independence and peace.

The breadth and the acuteness of modern international problems and also the new possibilities which stem from the successes of the revolutionary and progressive movement, demand a strengthening of solidarity of all forces which make up this movement.. Fraternal relations of friendship and international solidarity, based on independence, equality and noninterference, exist between Soviet and French communists. The two parties believe that differences in position and existing divergences cannot hinder their cooperation for the achievement of basic aims which are common to them, such as, in particular, the struggle for peace, disarmament, international cooperation and internationalist solidarity with communist parties and with all the forces of social and national liberation.

The CPSU and the PCF express satisfaction with the fruitful results and the character of the talks and confirm their mutual desire to develop cooperation in the interests of the working class and the peoples of the Soviet Union and France.

CHRISTOPHER MISSION TO PRESSURE EUROPE TO ADOPT U.S. PLANS

LD142216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has begun his tour of Western Europe. After London, he is to visit Bonn, Paris, Brussels and Rome. As is stressed in a UPI report from Washington, the task entrusted to Christopher by President Carter is to coordinate the position of the European NATO member countries concerning the events in Afghanistan. The diplomatic phrase "to coordinate", notes our commentator Viktor Levin, means nothing other than Washington's latest attempt to make the Western European states adopt the formulae prepared across the ocean and give their full support to the aggressive course of the Carter administration. By this the United States is trying to spoil relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union, relations in which much that is useful has been achieved in the past decade, as is known.

One may think that Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, chose the British capital as the first point in his tour of Western Europe in view of the fact that it is there that Washington's course meets with the greatest approval. Christopher is clearly reckoning that the government of the militant lady, Thatcher, will not only once again support Carter's course for exacerbating the situation in the world but will act as a conductor of Washington's policy at tomorrow's Brussels session of the foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries.

It is noteworthy that today the London paper FINANCIAL TIMES became an advocate of the Carter administration's actions and called for unity in anti-Soviet actions. If one takes into account that a united point of view was not achieved at the session of the Foreign Policy Committee of the West European Nine, where a draft communique for the foreign ministers' conference was worked out, the FINANCIAL TIMES appeal looks more like a reaction. It appears from a DPA item from Brussels that the most acute disputes arose between the representatives of Britain and France. While the London diplomats urge unconditional support for Washington's irresponsible actions, their Paris colleagues remark with reason that France has its own view of things. Other countries, too, it appears from the DPA story, are far from anxious to rush into the whirlpool of Washington's policy.

In this situation, the deputy secretary of state will no doubt resort to the favorite method of arm-twisting applied by those across the ocean. Washington, it is stated in the replies of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the PRAVDA correspondent, is pursuing the aim of subjugating the European states and primarily its own allies, but the European states themselves have no burning desire, for the sake of the selfish U.S. aims, to harm their own interests.

QOTBZADEH LISTS STIPULATIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

LD142020 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 14, TASS--Speaking at a press conference here, the Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said that the American hostages could be set free only after the three demands, expounded to the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by Iran, are fully met. Namely the setting up of an international commission to investigate into the crimes committed by the former shah during the time of his rule, recognition by the United Nations of Iran's right to demand extradition of the former shah and recognition of Iran's right to the property and capitals of his family.

The Foreign Ministry of Iran has published a statement in connection with the vote at the Security Council, which was imposed by the American delegation. Now that the unfounded and stubborn attempts of the United States have failed, the statement runs, we insistently demand that other countries should not participate in U.S. political manoeuvres and should refrain from any measures that could lead to tension in the relations between Iran and these countries.

The NEWS AGENCY PARS has reported that the Iranian Government "will not take any unilateral actions in ensuring security of the Strait of Hormuz" and that "such measures would strike a blow on the vital interests of Iran". There is now a large operational U.S. naval squadron in direct proximity of the Iranian shores.

IRAN DECIDES TO EXPEL U.S. JOURNALISTS

LD142337 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 14, TASS--According to the Iranian NEWS AGENCY PARS, all American journalists will soon be sent out of Iran for their false information about Iran. This has been stated here by Minister of Oil of Iran 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar after the meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

QOTBZADEH, MARDOM ATTACK U.S. ANTI-IRANIAN CAMPAIGN

LD141650 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 14, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has accused the United States of putting pressure on Iran and refusing to tackle the substance of the crisis in Iranian-American relations. This crisis, he said, will continue while the United States continues its policy of pressure.

The anti-Iranian campaign unleashed by the United States and the threats of military interference cause the indignation of the Iranian public. The U.S. military preparations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area are intensifying and acquiring with every passing day a broader scope, writes the newspaper MARDOM of the People's Party of Iran (TUDEH) and present a serious threat to Iran's independence. By threatening an armed intervention the U.S. imperialism is carrying out the Pentagon's strategic plans of turning that area into a place of permanent presence of U.S. naval and air forces, and of expanding American military presence there.

These plans, MARDOM stresses, provide for the delivery of sneak blows at the most important targets in Iran, in particular Tehran, Qom, the oil fields, Kharq Island, communications lines, for a naval blockade of Iran, for landing of troops, seizure of Tehran's Mehrabad Airport and Tehran itself.

ETHIOPIA BACKS 'FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS' AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD111854 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 11, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia firmly supports the April revolution in Afghanistan and all lawful measures taken by the revolutionary forces of that country to give a rebuff to aggressive schemings of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, coordinated from outside, says a statement of Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry, that has been distributed here. The Afghan revolution, just as revolutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, repeatedly encountered acts of aggression and subversive actions which American imperialism in collusion with Chinese hegemonists and other forces of reaction systematically resort to. To give a rebuff to these encroachments from outside and in accordance with the sovereign right of every country sealed in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, the revolutionary people and the Government of Afghanistan already approached in the past friendly governments for support and received that support, it is noted in the statement. Those who now trumpet about an alleged violation of independence of Afghanistan and its territorial integrity, who smear the positive role of a number of states--these are the same forces which exerted and continue exerting the utmost efforts to turn back the course of the April revolution. The current campaign launched by them is a result of the failure of their infamous machinations. Having failed in its efforts to undermine the Afghan revolution, imperialist powers, financing and arming counterrevolutionaries, nevertheless continue their ineffective manoeuvres. Therefore, one cannot put to doubt the legitimate right of the people of Afghanistan and its leadership to defend the revolution by any means, including aid from the USSR, the neighbouring friendly state, the document stresses.

AFRICAN STUDENT OFFICIAL SCORES CRITICISM OF SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

LD150020 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 14 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Accra, January 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Agabekov reports: The Soviet Union has sent a limited military contingent to Afghanistan not on its own initiative as the United States and other Western countries try to picture it, but at the insistent request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Soviet Government's decision to render aid fully accords with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation which exists between the two states, the TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Leo Leonerd Mnumsana, deputy general secretary of the All-African Student Union. Had the Soviet contingent been introduced into Afghanistan contrary to the desire of the people and the government of that country Afghanistan would have been the first to submit that question for discussion at (?the United Nations). But what takes place in reality? The nonexistent "Afghan issue" is imposed upon the U.N. Security Council on the instigation of the United States and its allies, despite protests of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is no secret to anybody why Washington needed to make a fuss around Afghanistan. Presidential elections are to be held in the United States this year, and J. Carter who wants to be reelected to the presidency seeks support (?of) American "hawks." [word indistinct] the bogie of a mythical "Soviet threat," Carter simply echoes representatives of the military-industrial complex. The United States, said N.L. Mnumsana, are fanning up a [word indistinct].campaign around the events in Afghanistan also to cover up its real designs towards Iran where its policy suffered a complete fiasco. The Unites States prepares an armed aggression against that country and tries to use the false thesis of "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan" as a screen for furthering their adventurist plans. Now that the peoples of the Middle and Near East clearly see what a reactionary role the United States played in those regions, Washington tries to remedy the situation by speculating on the developments in Afghanistan.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES 6 DEC UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD140957 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Dec 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Unattributed account of report delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, at 6 December 15th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Republic Party Organizations Tasks Stemming From the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Decisions and the Instructions Given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in His Speech at the Plenum"]

[Text] To tumultuous, prolonged applause at the beginning of his report Sh.R. Rashidov read out the text of the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural and water resources workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organ workers and all working people of the Uzbek SSR who have scored an outstanding labor success in 1979, grown a rich harvest and overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for sales to the state of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, melons, grapes, fresh fruits, kenaf and silkworm cocoons.

Permit me, Sh.R. Rashidov said, on behalf of the plenum participants and on behalf of the communists and all working people of Uzbekistan to express to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev our most sincere and most heartfelt words of profound gratitude for the warm greetings and the high assessment of our labor and to wish him strong health, inexhaustible energy and great new achievements in his indefatigable activity for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of communism in our country.

Comrades! We are approaching the end of 1979. It will go down in history as a year of growth in our country's economic strength and of consolidation of its political authority and influence in the international arena. By their heroic labor the Soviet people are successfully implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Consistently implementing the socioeconomic program outlined by the congress, the CPSU Central Committee analyzes in depth the course of its realization, takes the accumulated experience into account, opportunely sets new, more complex tasks and defines ways to resolve them. This was convincingly reaffirmed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum which has just ended.

The plenum considered and in the main approved the country's draft state economic and social development plan and draft state budget for 1980. These documents, ratified by the second USSR Supreme Soviet session, have henceforth acquired the force of law.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a great speech at the plenum. This speech is a document of tremendous all-party and all-state significance. Leonid Ilich's speech showed the results of the creative activity of our party and the Soviet people in the current 5-year plan and in its fourth year and generalized the positive experience accumulated in the struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

With Leninist principledness Comrade L.I. Brezhnev revealed the existing shortcomings in the work of ministries and departments and local party, soviet and economic organs, exposed the roots and causes of these shortcomings and clearly designated measures to eliminate them. Leonid Ilich made a number of very important points on ways and methods to improve leadership of the economy, to insure the further accelerated upsurge of all sectors of the country's national economy and to enhance the people's well-being.

The atmosphere of unanimity and cohesion in which the November plenum and the second USSR Supreme Soviet session were held convincingly attests to the Leninist party's limitless authority among the broad people's masses, the indissoluble link between the CPSU and the people, the unity of their interests and aims and the Soviet people's readiness to implement the party's plans successfully through selfless labor.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have received nationwide approval. Uzbekistan's working people, like all Soviet people, see them as embodying Lenin's ideas of genius. These decisions, points and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech will serve as the guiding basis for the activities of all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs.

The Soviet Union's economic potential has grown on a huge scale. National income has increased. Great successes have been achieved in the development of industrial production, capital construction and agriculture. The national economic successes have made it possible systematically to implement the CPSU's social program.

Unswervingly following the party's Leninist course, the working people of our republic have also achieved good results in all directions of communist creation in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. Uzbekistan's economy in the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan is an economy of truly vast proportions. Further growth of industrial production has been insured with the backing of a mighty production, scientific and technical potential. Compared with 1975, the volume of industrial output this year will have increased 21 percent, including 40 percent in machine building and metalworking, 36 percent in the chemical industry and 47 percent in ferrous metallurgy.

The effect of intensive factors of industrial development is increasing consistently, and scientific and technical achievements are being introduced into production. Approximately 900 new types of products have been assiliated, and 120 models of new types of machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments have been created. The production and range of consumer goods have increased.

The fourth year of the 5-year plan has also been marked by great achievements. On 28 November industry fulfilled ahead of schedule the 11-month plan for output sales. The volume of production increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Pledges for the production of above-plan output are being fulfilled.

As you see, comrades, a great amount of work has been done, and our successes are obvious. But we must evaluate them soberly for there are still difficulties and shortcomings. And it is our task to analyze comprehensively and in depth the state of affairs in industry and management methods in order to concentrate attention on focal questions and outline specific measures for the further development of industry.

It must be pointed out that there are many shortcomings in this sector, and the reasons for the cannot be considered objective. Not all our ministries, departments and associations cope with their plans, and not all wage a resolute struggle for output quality, higher labor productivity and better end results.

Every month some enterprises in the republic fail to fulfill the plan for gross output and labor productivity and have a big production shortfall. The poor work of these enterprises retards industry's growth rate considerably. As analysis shows, the existence of laggard enterprises is in the majority of cases the result of unsatisfactory utilization of capacities, poor production organization and weak labor discipline.

We can no longer tolerate the laggardness of individual plants, factories and associations. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations and leaders of ministries and departments must investigate every enterprise individually on a current basis, analyze the reasons for shortcomings and eliminate them more quickly.

Our achievements in developing machine building and metalworking are well known. This sector's share in the overall volume of industrial production stands at 16 percent. The range of types of machine-building output is tremendous. There are tens of thousands of machines, machine tools and diverse equipment. We value this sector's achievements and see its accelerated development as a very important condition for technical progress throughout the national economy.

However, the republic's machine builders are still deep in debt to cotton growers, bast producers, textile workers, silkworm breeders, construction workers and cotton ginners. They are deep in debt to the working people as regards consumer goods protection. Our enterprises still do not produce the entire range of necessary machines. Sometimes the equipment being produced is unproductive and metal-intensive and does not give a significant saving.

It has been pointed out repeatedly that scientists, design organizations and plants drag out the development and production of new machines for cotton growing. But things are moving slowly in that direction. Moreover, there are instances where series production is disrupted. This year enterprises of the Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo All-Union Industrial Association failed to supply agriculture with a large number of cultivators, cotton strippers, trailers, root extractors, duster-sprayers and other equipment.

Our cotton growers do not deserve such treatment, Comrade M.A. Kandaurov. Under the very difficult conditions of this departing year they grew and gathered a record harvest, but your association's enterprises failed to supply them with the necessary equipment.

We have many complaints against the work of the Uzbekkhlopkomash, Uzbektekstilmash and Signal associations. We await a sharp improvement in their activities in creating highly productive new equipment and instruments for cotton ginners, textile workers and silkworm breeders. I think that the associations' leaders--Comrades S.P. Tetuskhin, R.A. Mangutov and R.A. Bashirov--will take heed of this criticism and will do everything to provide the national economy with the latest highly productive machines and instruments.

The futher development of the fuel and energy complex is an important task on whose resolution our successes on the whole economic front largely depend. Fuel and energy resources occupy a special place in the reproduction of the social product and in its ecoomic structure. Our republic has a stable fuel and energy base and will have in the long term. The great attention which the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev personally devote to this problem is dictated by the desire to provide the country's rapidly developing production forces with fuel and energy resources.

This is why we must think over the whole range of energy problems time and time again. First of all, we must increase fuel and energy resources. This potential exists in relations to both gas and coal.

To increase the reliability of the gas supply to the whole national economic complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan Soyuzuzbekgazprom must increase the capacities of the Mubarek gas-processing plant to 30-35 billion cubic meters a year and start construction of a new gas and chemical complex on the Shurtan deposit. The interests of the matter demand the faster completion of the construction of a number of gas pipelines and the provision of wellhead installations on the major gas deposits. Modernization of the Angren opencut coal mine must be completed more quickly in order to increase coal production significantly in the next few years. It is necessary to accelerate the planning and construction of coal-extraction enterprises in the very rich Baysun field.

Next year the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Uzbekgidroenergostroy trust must start construction of the Talimardzhan GRES with a capacity of 3.2 million kilowatts. The long-term plans for the development of the republic's power industry should provide for the construction of new power stations and power transmission lines and for a further increase and improvement in the use of hydroelectric resources.

In addition, the plans must include scientifically substantiated targets for replacing obsolete, excessively energy-intensive equipment, accelerating technical progress and making extensive use of the latest technology.

Fuel and energy saving must become the affair of every labor collective and every working person.

Great tasks have to be fulfilled in the development of the chemical industry. Production of mineral fertilizers must increase 11 percent, and that of plant protection agents 14 percent. We associate a further increase in cotton production with the development of this sector. This year, however, chemical industry workers are failing to insure the plan's fulfillment. We are alarmed at the state of affairs in the Navoiazat Association. It has been working unsteadily for a long time. This year alone there has already been a shortfall of 70,000 tons of fertilizers.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum has a right to reprimand Association Director A.I. Nesterenko and Navoi Gorkom Secretary N.V. Dukhanov for these serious omissions.

Great concern is aroused by the work of enterprises of the Construction Materials Industry Ministry, which have failed to supply a large quantity of cement, lime, bricks and natural stone facing materials. This has considerably complicated the work of construction organizations and created difficulties in commissioning projects nearing completion, including housing.

We hope that the Construction Materials Industry Ministry collegium will understand our concern and find within itself the resources to rectify the situation and unconditionally fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the production of construction materials.

Sh. R. Rashidov dwelt on the problem of insuring uninterrupted supplies of foodstuffs and producing enough of them with a wide range and high quality. Their production is increasing steadily in the republic. The growth rate is outstripping the 5-year-plan targets. But still far from everything is being done in this direction.

We are investing huge sums in the development of subordinate enterprises of the ministries of the food industry, the meat and dairy industry, the light industry and others, but the return from them has been low. There has recently been a reduction in the range of bread and flour products produced at Food Industry Ministry enterprises. Their share of the total production volume is falling yearly and today stands at only 37 percent. These are not new questions. Mention has repeatedly been made of the low quality of bread and flour products and of poor trade in them. However, former Minister V.S. Sadykov failed to draw the proper conclusions.

On the whole, the ministry is working unsatisfactorily. You all know that at the present time the oil and fat sector is fully provided with cottonseeds--high-quality seeds at that. Nevertheless, the seed-processing plan is not being fulfilled, and oil mills frequently stand idle.

The Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry and Uzplodoovoshchvinprom have serious shortcomings in providing the working people with dairy products, vegetables, fruit and canned food.

The Light Industry Ministry has a strong production potential for producing cotton and silk fabrics. Instead of increasing production of these fabrics, however, for a long time the ministry has not even been fulfilling the plan. Working people rightly criticize the low quality of sewing of footwear, clothes and sewn goods. The responsibility for this is borne, above all, by Minister M. Kh. Kurbanov and the leaders of the relevant enterprises.

Life shows that in order to satisfy the population fully with consumer goods, local industry must tackle their production far more concretely. The republic's potential in this matter is truly huge. We have a large amount of local raw materials at our disposal for this.

The Ministry Collegium (Minister G. N. Nasreddinov) is still tackling this question timidly, with insufficient persistence. The republic's Gosplan and Local Industry Ministry must insure a decisive shift toward the production of goods from local raw materials and increase their production sharply next year.

Specific measures to increase consumer goods production were defined in the well-known Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers resolution on setting up branches and shops of industrial enterprises in small cities and rural localities. However, not all ministeries, departments and associations have fulfilled it yet. The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee demands that effective measures be taken to implement this resolution next year.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech devoted great attention to questions connected with transport work. Positive changes have occurred in this sector of the economy in recent years. The volumes of transport operations and services rendered to the public have increased.

At the same time it should be recognized that the critical assessment made of transport work at the Central Committee plenum also applies in full to the activities of the republic's road and rail transport. The number of enterprises which fail to fulfill the transport operation plans and the labor productivity growth targets has increased in the republic. Such basic indicators of efficiency and quality as pool utilization, useful life of vehicles and others are growing only slowly. Vehicles still stand idle for periods greatly in excess of the norms during loading and unloading at enterprises of many ministries, particularly those of the food industry and trade, and Uzplodoovoshchvinprom.

A.F. Gavrilov, minister of motor transport; M. Yuldashev, minister of the food industry; Comrade M. Kh. Khasanov, minister of trade; S.A. Omerov, minister of construction; N.R. Khamrayev of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and also the leaders of other ministries and departments must investigate without delay the state of affairs at every motor transport enterprise and take urgent measures to bring order to the use of transport facilities and to increase control over the fulfillment of transport operation plans. It is necessary to strengthen the material and technical base in every possible way and widely develop centralized freight shipments and the loading of trucks along their route [zagruzka avtomobiley v poputnom napravlenii].

In connection with the difficulties which have arisen in railroad transport the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have recently adopted a number of resolutions to develop and improve the work of the Central Asian Railroad, including the industrial railroad, and of many ministries and departments have not insured their implementation. The plan indicators for rolling stock utilization are not fulfilled as a result of this, chiefly owing to the unsatisfactory maintenance of technical means and the large amount of above-norm time when cars stand idle.

A. M. Kadyrov, chief of the Central Asian Railroad, has something to think about here. It is a question, above all, of improving the use of diesel locomotives, enlarging the technical repair base for locomotives and cars, maintaining the track, developing stations and strengthening discipline in all links of railroad.

The republic's Gosplan also has a great deal to do in conjunction with interested ministries and departments. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, the Karakalpakskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and oblispolkoms must take the necessary measures to improve the use of transport means and to insure that freight is presented for shipment in a rhythmic manner and must assist in the construction and timely commissioning of transportation projects.

Sh. R. Rashidov's report devoted great attention to questions of capital construction. The state of affairs in this sector exerts a decisive influence on the development of the whole material production sphere and on the growth of the Soviet people's living standards.

Our construction workers' contribution to building up Uzbekistan's economic potential is increasing yearly. Over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the column of capital investments in the republic's national economy will exceed R19 billion--which is almost R1 billion more than outlines in the 5-year plan. By the end of this year the republic's fixed capital will have been renewed to the tune of more than 40 percent.

Almost 70 big new industrial enterprises and works, hydroengineering installations, livestock-raising complexes and poultry farms have been commissioned. They include four power units of the Syrdarinskaya GRES, an electric steel smelting works with a capacity of 750,000 tons of steel a year at the Bekadad metallurgical combine, new capacities for the production of highly concentrated complex mineral fertilizers in Almalyk and Samarkand, a china plant in Kuvasay, a carpet combine in Khiva, an oil-extraction plant in Urgench, five cotton-ginning plants and three dairy plants.

More than 20 million square meters of housing have been constructed. During the 5-year plan 2.1 million of the republic's inhabitants have moved into new apartments or improved their housing conditions. There has been an increase in the number of schools, children's establishments, hospitals, polyclinics and trade and consumer service enterprises.

We are really building a great deal. However, our successes could be even weightier if the shortcomings in this important sphere of the national economy were removed more decisively. Construction schedules are still being dragged out. Material and human resources and equipment are not always concentrated on projects nearing completion.

The volume of uncompleted construction is still great as a result of this, and in ministries such as power and electrification (Minister A.Kh. Khamidov), municipal services (Minister A.M. Ilyukhin), local industry (Minister G.N. Nasreddinov) and higher and secondary specialized education (Minister S. Pulatov) and the State Committee for Vocational and Tehnical Education (Chairman P.K. Kayumov) it is considerably in excess of the annual volumes of capital investments and the plan normatives.

The Central Committee knows of instances where construction sites with a large degree of technical readiness are not included in the plan, and at the same time new projects are started. Moreover, even projects which are already producing figure as uncompleted projects. Parochial and departmental trends have not been overcome.

Gosplan, ministries and departments must take decisive measures to concentrate capital investments, end the dissipation of resources, take a more principled approach to the shaping of capital construction plans and prevent a repetition of the shortcomings which have been noted. In this matter, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, it is necessary "...to display great firmness, upholding statewide interests."

Little time remains until the end of the year, but construction workers are faced with commissioning the production of caprolactam in Chirchik, cellulose triacetate and defoliants in Fergana, Kotoran and another GRES turbine in Navoi, phosphorous mineral fertilizers in Almalyk and Samarkand, new gas-processing plant capacities in Mubarek, a gold ore combine in Mardzhanbulak, production of flat slates in Kuvasay, an oil-extractionplant in Gulistan, a mechanized bakery in Bukhara and other projects.

The situation regarding the commissioning of housing, children's establishments, hospitals and polyclinics remains strained.

The Ministry of Construction (S.A. Omerov), the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Kh.A. Shagazatov) and leaders of other ministries, departments and enterprises must sharply step up work on construction sites nearing completion and insure that they are commissioned on schedule.

The broad introduction of team contracting is a big reserve. Its great effectiveness has been proven by life and by the work practice of foremost teams. In Samarkandskaya, Bukharskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Khorezmskaya and certain other oblasts, however, there are manifestations of formalism, its importance is underestimated, and the targets for its introduction are not fulfilled. This situation must be rectified.

I wish, comrades, to draw your attention to another very urgent question--the further development of capacities of our own construction production base and, above all, all possible acceleration of the commissioning of new and modernized housebuilding combines. The Bukhara, Tashkent, Samarkand and Dzhambayskiy housebuilding combines are to be commissioned this year. Their commissioning is being delayed, however. Plans for the construction of housebuilding combines in Namangan, Termez, Fergana, Urgench, Nukus, Chirchik, Dzhizak and Tashkentskaya Oblast's Yubileynyy settlement are not being fulfilled. Any delay over constructing and commissioning them on schedule is impermissible.

Another group of construction sites to which I would like to draw your attention is those of Group B sectors, which we are to commission in 1980. These include the Bukhara, Andizhan and Fergana textile combines, the Kokand hosiery-spinning combine, Margilan's Atlas firm, the Pap nonwoven materials factory, the Namangan [Avrovyy: meaning unknown] fabrics combine, the Dzhizak spinning factory and the Ksan oil-extraction plant. A check has shown that laggardness has been permitted on these projects.

Fast, economical construction on a modern technical basis, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum emphasized, is a component of high capital construction efficiency. It is the task of party organizations to make these demands the work norm of the thousands-strong army of the republic's construction workers.

Agriculture is making a tremendous contribution to building up the economic potential of the republic and the country as a whole. By persistently implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums under this year's exceptionally difficult climatic conditions the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes grew a rich harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops and harvested them in an organized manner. A record amount of cotton--5,735,000 tons--was sold to the state. More than 85 percent of it was of the first grades. Significant results were achieved in developing the production of fine-fiber cotton. For the first time 320,000 tons were handed over. Uzbekistan now firmly holds first place in the country for production of fine-fiber cotton.

During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the country's national economy received from our farmers 22.3 million tons of "white gold"--480,000 tons more than planned. The average annual gross yield stood at 5.56 million tons, which is 660,000 tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Now that the very complex harvest period is behind us, it is important and useful to draw lessons from the practice of recent years, and this year in particular. And it has really been a difficult year. In the spring cotton shoots suffered to some degree over almost the entire area owing to torrential rain and low temperatures. We had to resow approximately 1 million hectares--two or three times in some areas--and on the remaining tracts we had to restore damaged and sparse shoots. Owing to the protracted bad weather, resowing continued until mid-June. And the summer was marked by atmospheric fluctuations and a not so active set of propitious temperatures.

This was the first time such a fierce onslaught by the elements had been recorded for many years. In this situation the decisive role was played by the constant assistance and attention to the cotton growers' needs on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, by the well-thought-out actions of party committees and by their ability to rally people, to mobilize the masses and to lead them to overcome difficulties. And, of course, by the high skill and courage of our farmers, the strong material and technical base and the modern scientific production complex.

All reserves and potentials were brought into play, and the competition for a big cotton harvest headed by communists and Komsomol members forged ahead with new vigor. The harvest was set up, and hard work insured that the most effective plant density was obtained on every hectare.

The cotton growers' selfless labor was crowned with success. They kept their word superbly.

And now that the motherland has received the promised quantity of cotton and all the difficulties and cares are behind us, the truly heroic feat accomplished by our farmers, by emissaries of the working class and the intelligentsia, by students and pupils and by all the republic's working people appears in all its magnitude. It attests to our people's boundless devotion to the party's cause and their profound faith in the strength of the party's great ideas and plans.

This year has shown most clearly that the republic party organization has honorably stood the political test of its maturity, efficiency and competence and of its ability to lead the masses in the very fierce struggle for the harvest.

Our machine operators worked conscientiously, as always. They unloaded 3.5 million tons of raw cotton, or 60 percent of the harvest, from their machines' hoppers. Machine operators gathered 81 percent of the harvest with their units in Dzhizakskaya Oblast, 80 percent in Tashkentskaya Oblast and 71 percent in Syrdarinskaya Oblast. Driver-mechanics of many rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes raised the proportion of machine picking to 85-90 percent. Thousands of machine operators each gathered 300-350 and more tons of cotton during the season.

During the difficult harvest time working people of cities and rayon centers, students and pupils responded to the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers appeal and to the call of their heart by coming to the cotton growers' assistance. They all displayed high conscientiousness, organization and discipline and worked selflessly shoulder to shoulder with the farmers in all weather to pick cotton, setting examples of labor valor and heroism.

Allow me on behalf of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on your behalf, dear comrades, to express profound gratitude to the cotton growers, to city and village residents, to students and pupils and to all who, sparing no effort or energy, struggled for every quintal of cotton and made their weighty contribution to our great labor victory.

All the people bow down low to them and thank them!

The greatest successes in cotton production were achieved by farms in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR and in Bukharskaya, Tashkentskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Khorezmskaya, Dzhizakskaya and Surkhandarinskaya oblasts, which considerably overfulfilled their pledges.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Burkharskaya Oblast sold the state 612,000 tons of cotton, Kashkardarinskaya Oblast 549,000 tons, Andinzhanskaya Oblast 535,000 tons, Ferganskaya Oblast 545,000 tons, Samarkandskaya Oblast 532,000 tons, Surkhandarinskaya Oblast 500,000 tons, Tashkentskaya Oblast 471,000 tons, Karakalpakia 448,000 tons, Khorezmskaya Oblast 429,000 tons, Syrdarinskaya Oblast 408,000 tons, Namanganskaya Oblast 397,000 tons and Dzhizakskaya Oblast 326,000 tons.

The average yield for the republic was 31.5 quintals of cotton per hectare. Farms in Khorezmskaya Oblast gathered 40 quintals per hectare, Bukharskaya Oblast 36.7 quintals, Tashkentskaya Oblast 34.3 quintals, the Karakalpakskaya Autonomous Republic 34 quintals and Surkhandarinskaya Oblast 32 quintals. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and hundreds of teams obtained 45-50 and more quintals of cotton per hectare.

The cotton harvest has been gathered. The task now is to insure its excellent storage, to prevent deterioration in the quality of fiber and seeds and downgrading from the higher to the lower grades, to sharply reduce waste during spinning [poeteri na ugary] and to complete processing of low grades of cotton in December-January. All this will make it possible to supply the country's textile enterprises with fiber of excellent quality.

In short, comrades, to sum up our achievements on the cotton front, it can be said that successes--and considerable ones--are in evidence. We see them as a good basis for resolving the more crucial tasks of 1980. In the concluding year of the 5-year plan it is planned to produce 5.8 million tons of raw cotton in the republic--150,000 tons more than this year's plan. Cotton production volumes are increasing in all oblasts.

The foundations of the next harvest are being laid now. Therefore it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of fall and winter measures.

Our chief task is to insure an early harvest. For this it is necessary to sow at the optimum times and to make wider use of attachments for seed drills to cover the drill row zone with shredded rotted manure or sand in order to prevent formation of a soil crust. This will make it possible to obtain cotton shoots sooner and to accelerate their development. It is necessary to prepare an adequate stock of seeds of early-maturing strains for resowing contingencies. It is necessary to go over to precision sowing everywhere, while on conventional sown areas it is important to insure that plants are thinned earlier and more quickly. Paramount attention must be paid to the quality of interrow cultivation and to its correct combination with irrigation. This guarantees the plants' accelerated development and the accumulation of a record harvest.

The efforts of all cotton growers must be directed toward creating a crop suitable for machine harvesting. All field work, starting with sowing, must be carried out with regard to this requirement. Here it is important to insure the straightness of the drill rows, the optimum plant density, timely chopping and keeping the fields free of weeds. All these are fundamental questions of agricultural techniques, and therefore it is important that specialists, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and agricultural organ leaders and party and soviet organs should keep them under constant control. Everything must be done to machine-harvest 70-80 percent of the crop.

Like the cotton growers, grain growers achieved excellent results this year. A record quantity of grain was produced--2,711,000 tons, including more than 1 million tons of corn and 430,000 tons of rice. The state was sold 1,139,000 tons of grain--which is 60 percent more than the established volume of procurements.

In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the country received 3,897,000 tons of grain. The 5-year plan has been considerably exceeded. Farms in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast fulfilled the 5-year plan for grain procurements by 156 percent, in Bukharskaya Oblast by 155 percent, Andizhanskaya Oblast 136 percent, Samarkandskaya Oblast 134 percent, Tashkentskaya Oblast 129 percent, Dzhizakskaya Oblast 122 percent and Syrdarinskaya Oblast 111 percent.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided themselves in full with seeds for next year's harvest and created fodder stocks. Winter sowing of grain crops has been completed on time.

In the new 5-year plan we are faced with raising grain production to 4-4.5 million tons a year. The chief reserve for increased grain production is the accelerated development of rice growing and extended sowings of corn for grain.

This year a big step has been taken on the path of further developing fruit and vegetable growing. A rich harvest of vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruit and grapes has been grown. Production of this valuable produce totaled more than 4.5 million tons for the first time. Some 2 million tons of fresh produce have been sold to the state above the plan for the first 4 years. Some 980,000 tons have been supplied to the all-union fund for the country's industrial centers--which is 35 percent more than planned.

However, it must be said that we chiefly insure the growth in fruit and vegetable production through progressive, specialized farms. Specialization and concentration have had a positive effect on increasing the yields of fruit and vegetable crops and raising their production efficiency. Thus, the yield for vegetables in the Tashkentskiy, Kalininskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and Samarkandskiy specialized rayons totaled 270-300 quintals per hectare. If all farms raised yields to such a level, it would be possible to increase vegetable production almost 50 percent.

The speediest completion of production specialization and a considerable increase in grape production must be an urgent task for party, soviet and agricultural organs in fruit and vegetable growing. The task has been set of sharply increasing citrus fruit and honey output. We are confident that it will be fulfilled.

Fulfilling L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, measures are being persistently implemented in the republic to accelerate the development of livestock raising. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan average annual procurement volumes grew as follows by comparison with the ninth 5-year period: meat--25 percent, milk--36 percent, eggs 58 percent. Targets for the sale of livestock raising products to the state are being successfully met. The majority of obkoms and raykoms displayed a skillful and constructive approach to the practical implementation of the task set by the 14th Central Committee Plenum for further boosting livestocking raising. The stockmen of Tashkentskaya and Kashkadarinskaya oblasts have achieved good results. Their reports will be heard at the plenum today.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee recently examined and approved the organizational work of the Gizhduvanskiy Raykom to accelerate the development of livestock raising. Skillfully combining the development of cotton growing and livestock raising, the rayon's farms increased meat production 80 percent, milk production 12 percent and egg production 30 percent in the first 11 months of this year. In their measures the rayon's farms have envisaged increasing meat production 170 percent, milk production 60 percent and egg production 80 percent in 1985 by comparison with 1978.

The obkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises must study and introduce widely the experience of Gizhduvanskiy Rayon and the stockmen of Tashkentskaya and Kashkadarinskaya oblasts.

The subsidiary farms attached to plants and factories and also the rural population's private plots are an important source for supplementing food resources. These farms must be given greater assistance in the form of young animals and fodder. It is also essential to develop livestock raising by every means via consumer cooperatives.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee will strictly monitor the fulfillment of the decisions of the 14th plenum and exact retribution from laggards with party principledness. In our work we must be guided unswervingly by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR" and heighten our cadres' discipline and responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of development targets in the sphere of livestock raising.

Today I want to note with profound satisfaction the great labor of water resources workers who have done a tremendous amount to develop agriculture's productive forces. In a year as complex as the past one the prompt supply of water to the fields was of decisive significance for creating the harvest.

So as to make even more rational use of water and to regulate our rivers we are constructing unique reservoirs. The first 600 million cubic meters of water have been accumulated at the Andizhanskoye reservoir, completion of whose construction, with the accumulation of 1.75 billion cubic meters of water, is planned in 1980. Some 500 million cubic meters have been accumulated at the Talimardzhanskoye reservoir. We have recently witnessed a historic event--the damming of the channel of the Amu-Darya at the Tuyamuyun hydropower complex. Our dream of guaranteed water supplies for the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya will be realized.

Before the end of this year we plan to put about 100,000 hectares of new land into agricultural circulation, and to commission half the land planned for development in the first half of 1980 in order to use it for crops. The republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and the Uzglavvodstroy should take all steps necessary for the unconditional fulfillment of this volume of work.

The economy's dynamic development has made possible the consistent implementation of a course toward solving the most important tasks and improving the people's material and cultural living standard. This year the population's per capita real incomes will increase 12.5 percent compared with 1975. The average annual wages of workers and employees will increase a little over 11 percent in this period.

Science, the people's education, the health service, trade, public catering and the entire sphere of sociocultural and consumer services for the population have undergone further development. Retail trade turnover will increase almost 30 percent and the volume of consumer services 55 percent, which is in excess of the 5-year plan targets.

Comrades! The results of the development of the country's economy are pleasing and give rise to a sense of legitimate pride. However, we cannot forget for a minute that what has been achieved must, as the party teaches us, be assessed from the viewpoint and requirements of tomorrow, taking into account the new, broader tasks which still have to be resolved. These tasks were clearly defined by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the plan for 1980.

The state plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1980 which we are examining today is one more important link in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the fulfillment of the outlined program for improving the people's well-being. Its characteristic feature is that it envisages increased growth rates for the leading sectors of the national economy--industry, transportation, communications, capital construction, agriculture.

A notable feature too of the 1980 plan is the substantial improvement in social production efficiency indicators on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress and the fuller utilization of all reserves. The well-being of the republic's working people will improve markedly.

The main thing now is to focus efforts on insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the outlined targets and on the fuller use of intensive factors of economic growth. It is precisely here that the focus of all our work--both mass political and organizational work--should be. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in L. I. Brezhnev's speech point us in precisely that direction.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that a real shift toward efficiency begins with planning. We have accumulated much planning experience. But new, more complex tasks require new solutions and a creative approach to the organization of all planning work. Specific measures to improve planning and the entire economic mechanism were defined with the utmost precision by recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

These very important documents channel all managerial and planning activity toward the attainment of high national economic end results, toward the consistent satisfaction of growing social and personal requirements. The restructuring of the economic mechanism is a task of enormous political importance, and the ways of resolving this task we discussed in detail at the meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv in September.

Crucial tasks in implementing the adopted decisions are facing primarily the republic's Gosplan which has much work to do to improve planning and to introduce the outlined measures for improving the economic levers and incentives and also improving coordination of the activity of ministries, departments and oblispolkoms in fulfilling these measures.

This is all the more important in that in the very near future the planning and economic organs will have to embark in earnest on compiling the draft of the 11th 5-Year Plan with an eye to prospects through 1990. It is important that the plan fully reflect the measures drawn up by the party to improve planning and perfect the economic mechanism and that it insure the maximal balance between the plan's indicators and the comprehensive development of the republic's economy.

The fundamental basis of the new 5-year plan is clear, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out: "To improve the people's well-being consistently it is essential to implement with redoubled, with trebled energy the party's course toward improving efficiency and quality. There is no alternative to this course and it must be implemented undeviatingly in the 11th 5-Year Plan."

The republic's Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Department of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and all scientific research institutes and VUZes must take an active part in resolving the urgent tasks confronting Uzbekistan's economy.

The republic's scientists must focus their efforts on the implementation of the vital tasks insuring the dynamic and proportional development of social production, labor productivity growth and enhanced work efficiency and quality in all links of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

It is necessary to accelerate the creation of new cotton strains which produce a high yield, ripen rapidly, are resistant to diseases and pests and have good industrial qualities. The task of creating highly productive machinery and mechanisms for the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing is exceptionally important.

The development of effective new fertilizers, plant growth stimulators and regulators, nontoxic defoliants and herbicides insuring an increase in the yield of agricultural crops and their protection from pests and diseases must be a subject for special concern.

Our scientists must step up research into rice and corn. It is necessary to elaborate a technology for raising early-ripening rice with good standing power and a technology for obtaining stable corn harvests of 80-100 quintals and more per hectare.

It is a matter of great urgency to raise the efficiency of water utilization, to discover new water sources and speed up the diversion to Central Asia of a part of the flow of Siberian rivers.

It is essential to devote unremitting attention to prospecting for new mineral deposits, to the rational utilization of minerals and to conservation of the environment.

Comrades! Our country's socioeconomic development program for 1980 is an exceptionally majestic one. Like all Soviet people, the republic's working people see in the plan and budget figures new achievements, our dear party's concern to raise the people's living standards and further strengthen our country's economic and defense might.

The party's plans have generated a great upsurge of activity in all labor collectives and the readiness to implement them successfully. This is very good. It is an indicator of the increased communist consciousness of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia.

But as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly stressed at the plenum, the 1980 plan targets are not simple. Their fulfillment and overfulfillment will require above all else painstaking, daily organizational and political work, precise verification of implementation and a flexible, well-conceived cadre policy. What is needed is a higher standard of organizational, mass political and ideological work, corresponding to the tasks set for us by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The primary task is to bring the decisions of the plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session to each collective, each person and each communist, and to determine precisely what specifically they must do to implement these decisions and within what time frame.

The idea of all organizational and ideological work is to boost people's labor and political activity in all ways and similarly to widen socialist competition for the attainment of high end results. It is essential--as required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work"--to improve in all ways the working people's education in the spirit of high ideological principle, devotion to the party and the motherland, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in the spirit of irreconcilability to shortcomings and to alien bourgeois ideology.

Leading cadres are assigned a particularly responsible role in the realization of next year's plans. We can proudly note that the composition of these cadres in the republic is constantly improving. But at the same time individual areas are headed by poor workers. Leonid Ilich is absolutely right that such workers must be boldly replaced by energetic, creative, competent leaders of initiative. This instruction of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary must become a party law for all.

Many rayons, enterprises and farms have overfulfilled the current year's targets. We thank them very much. But this gives no grounds for conceit. There should be neither idleness nor fuss in our country. More modesty, a more businesslike attitude, greater responsibility and a more self-critical attitude toward what has been achieved--this is to what we exhort all leaders.

It is the prime task of the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations to increase exactingness toward cadres and improve their selection and placement. In improving work with cadres lies the key to the successful resolution of the tasks facing us.

It is very important to strengthen discipline at all levels and in all areas. The Leninist requirements on monitoring and verifying execution of decisions must be implemented strictly. They have been precisely formulated at the contemporary stage by Leonid Ilich: To increase and tighten up monitoring of the implementation of plan targets and adopted decisions--such is the task, such is the requirement of the times. Party committees and ministry collegiums must hear reports more often on the fulfillment of state plans, and take the necessary steps.

In the light of the Law on People's Control in the USSR we must improve the work of the republic's people's control organs. We must strive to insure that they systematically check on the implementation of party directives, soviet laws and government decisions and actively help to improve matters in all areas of communist building, and to educate working people in the spirit of strict observance of state discipline and socialist legality.

The CPSU Central Committee requires party and economic organs to improve work forms and methods in the spirit of the party's principled instructions and to strive to insure that their activity is permeated with the Leninist style, a scientific and creative style. There is no need to convince anyone as to how right and essential this is. The facts of many years testify: Where leadership is correct and competent, success is achieved even under unfavorable conditions.

Comrades! The provisions and conclusions set out in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum are a program for party organizations and soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs. Guided by the plenum's decisions and the tasks stemming from Leonid Ilich's speech, all these organizations must elaborate specific measures to improve work and successfully fulfill the plans for 1980 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Allow me on your behalf, on behalf of all communists and the entire working people of Uzbekistan, to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia will devote all their effort, experience and knowledge to the successful implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, will work with inspiration in a Leninist manner and will greet in a worthy manner the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin and the forthcoming 26th CPSU congress.

The report was listened to very attentively and there were repeated bursts of applause.

KAZAKHSTAN MUFTI BABAKHANOV INTERVIEWED BY MOSCOW ARABIC

LD142128 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1530 GMT on 14 January carries an interview with Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by Soviet journalists. It is read by announcers.

To a question on discriminatory treatment of Muslims in the USSR, the mufti says that the Soviet Constitution prohibits any such treatment. The Constitution gives the right to every citizen of embracing Islam or any other religion. Then he refers to the fact that the Koran and other Islamic books are printed in the Soviet Union. He adds that Soviet Muslims have four religious administrations and that the Soviet state helps to repair old mosques and build new ones.

Answering a question on the contacts of Soviet Muslims with their brethren abroad, the mufti says that they have relations with Muslims in over 70 countries. They have exchange visits with other Muslims. Muslim personalities have visited the Soviet Union, such as the muftis of Syria, the PDRY, Lebanon and the minister of Awqaf [religious affairs] in Jordan as well as many others. Soviet Muslims take part in Islamic conferences and periodically hold conferences in the USSR.

"Then the journalists asked him: In what way is the solidarity of Soviet Muslims involved in the movement of liberation of peoples?

"The mufti answered: Soviet Muslims, who have been brought up on the principles of the pure, holy faith and the humanitarian spirit, stand firmly by the peoples struggling in the cause of their national and social liberation and by whomever is subjected to imperialism, aggression and suppression. This has always been the case. The forms of such solidarity are numerous and varied. When Egypt fell victim to imperialist aggression in 1956, Soviet Muslims expressed, through workers' meetings and prayers at mosques, their firm support for the freedom-loving Egyptian people.

"Soviet Muslims stood firm and without reservation beside the Arab peoples during the 1967 and October 1973 wars.

"In 1970 and 1973 Soviet Muslims held international Islamic conferences for the support of their Arab brethren's just struggle. They have also expressed in Islamic conferences held later by Soviet Muslims their solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Arab peoples, especially that of the Palestinian Arab people.

"Soviet Muslims also firmly supported the liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people, first against U.S. aggression and then against Chinese aggression.

"Soviet Muslims have unanimously welcomed the victory of the revolutions of Iran and Afghanistan. Together with other prominent Muslim figures in 25 countries they recorded at the September 1979 Dushanbe conference on preparations for the 15th century AH in the communique issued their profound solidarity with the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan who are struggling in the cause of building the just society. They also strongly condemned the intrigues of imperialism and its supporters, those intrigues that aim to deprive those two peoples of their gains and restore the former inhuman regimes to their countries.

"Today also, when the imperialists and Chinese dominators are impudently trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Soviet Muslims declare anew their fraternal solidarity with the freedom-loving Afghan people, wishing them great success in turning their ancient country into a modern, independent, flourishing state.

"Soviet Muslims uphold the human, just measures adopted by the new Afghan Government to secure freedom of religion and release political prisoners, among whom there are many Islamic clergymen, and to make social life natural and democratic.

"Soviet Muslims have and still express their solidarity with the peoples' struggle in the cause of freedom from the yoke of imperialism, Zionists and racialists, whether within the framework of the world peace partisans movement or the AAPSO, in which they actively participate."

Finally, the mufti was asked: What type of world would you like to find in the 15th century AH:

"The mufti answered by saying: The greatest wish of Muslims is to see our world free of wars and tension among nations and firm friendship linking peoples. But in order to achieve this, many problems must be solved, the first of which is bringing about a halt to the arms race, elimination of Israeli aggression in the Middle East, solving the question of the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland, making unsuccessful the endeavors of imperialism and reaction to deprive the peoples of Iran and Afghanistan of their revolutionary achievements and eliminating racialism and racial discrimination in South Africa.

"We hope that those problems will be resolved by the effective participation of all believers and that the 15th century AH will see peace and friendship among peoples."

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN MINISTER'S FUNERAL--On 2 January the working people of Kiev paid their last respects to Boris Nikolayevich Lukyanov, Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission member, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy and Ukrainian minister of forestry. A commemorative meeting was held at Baykovoye Cemetery. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU]

BALANCED METHOD URGED FOR ANALYZING ENERGY RESOURCE EXPENDITURES

LD141309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Sergey Bogatko article under the rubric "Economic Review": "The Working Kilowatt"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The power industry is having a hard time the world over. With an increase of capacities it has suddenly emerged that reserves of the most efficient fuels are showing signs of giving out. With what are we going to replace them? Some resources are situated too far away or too far underground, some have still not been properly exploited, and others spoil the environment. Above all, however, we have failed to acquire the habit of treating vital resources with due respect. "Noble" metal has been guarded jealously, while nonrenewable and irreplaceable fossil fuels have been squandered. It has taken a long time for it to dawn on us that you cannot eat a gold bar or use it to fuel a stove, whereas fuel is the very stuff of life, providing power, light, heat, clothing, food....

"However rapidly we develop the power industry," L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "fuel and energy conservation will continue to be a major statewide task."

Miracle Horses

All over the world all manner of offices, institutes and committees dealing with energy saving and the quest for new energy sources have mushroomed. Yielding to public opinion governments are introducing tough economy regulations.

The USSR's fuel and energy stocks are capable of insuring that the economy develops at a stable high rate in the foreseeable future. But, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, we are finding it a strain to satisfy the requirements of the national economy; the whole range of energy problems must be rethought over and over again.

In fact, let us reckon up our main electricity resources. Established capacity of power stations currently stands at just over 250 million kilowatts; the population, according to the latest census, stands at 262 million. If we divide, we are left with less than one kilowatt per person, or 1.25 horsepower. Compared with many countries in the world that is a lot. But it is not all that much if you take the increasing requirements as your basis. In the old days you were not even considered a middle peasant if your haulage capacity was that low. They say that calculating in horsepower is anachronistic, but since we have not come very far in absolute terms it is fair to say that power is power, whether you express it in "newtons," "joules" or whatever.

Moreover, power is still not work. Let us now look at how the electric "horses" work. Since capacities stand at 250 million kilowatts and there are 8,760 hours in a year power stations should be producing 2.19 trillion kilowatt-hours. But according to the USSR Central Statistical administration only 1.25 trillion were clocked. What happened to the remainder? It seems that the "miracle horses" were only pulling for half the day; the rest of the time they were either standing idle or were sick--under repair or waiting for the rivers to swell....

We have calculated total output, but what we need is not the "gross" figure but the energy used to advantage--the working kilowatts. We must therefore write off as a loss both the "shipping rouble" and any losses on empty running. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, any further calculations are made extremely difficult by the fact that the statistics concentrate on the number of kilowatt-hours produced; it would appear that calculating the amount of energy used is less interesting. And yet the figure for the amount consumed per unit of production is the most accurate guide when assessing results and drawing up the national economy balances.

How then are we managing not only to make ends meet, but also to maintain a positive balance and a stable rate of economic development? By concentration. When we herd millions of "horses" together and concentrate resources we achieve high productivity and a considerable saving, which pays for the exploitation of both known and potential reserves.

The national electrification program must be vigorously pursued. Talk about the power available to modern man is still based on isolated examples and instances. The reality is that while one worker at a control panel has vast power [tonno-sila], the latest technology and an electronic adviser at his disposal, his neighbor has just an ordinary shovel and relies entirely on his own one-eighth of a horsepower. Almost every sector of the national economy is short of manpower.

We would do well to remind wasteful consumers rather more frequently that energy may be cheap, but it belongs to society and there is not enough of it to make work easier for millions of people. Extravagance is therefore immoral and at times verging on outright theft. Because of the energy shortage we are having difficulty introducing new equipment and the people's standard of living is not increasing as quickly as we would like.

And the trouble is not so much that resources are scarce as that this single kilowatt per person is frequently being used carelessly.

On the Basis of a "Register of Shortcomings"

When people say that we have great potential, what is meant is not projects connected with nuclear power, but what we have at hand already or, at any rate, what has been reliably established by thorough engineering studies. A report by a special committee of the 10th International Energy Conference pointed out that a 5-10 percent saving of resources can be achieved by what is commonly known as "good housekeeping"; the next 5-10 percent requires a fairly substantial outlay; and achieving a further 20 percent saving would involve a large amount of capital investment.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. We seem to be at a stage at which a big saving could be made by simple organizational measures. Calculations have shown that achieving a 10-15 percent energy saving would cost half what it would cost to produce additional energy. High indicators have already been achieved in some parts of the complex: We are extracting more oil than the United States and fuel consumption per kilowatt-hour produced is at a record low. In recent years there has been a marked improvement in the quality of power equipment. This is saving tens of millions of tons of fuel.

Party and government documents have repeatedly stressed that developing the fuel and energy complex is a task FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE. [in boldface type] Cause and effect are so closely bound up here that the state of the balance depends on literally every citizen in the country. The most difficult thing is to find a universal form of struggling for thrift. Let us try to beat a trail along the energy consumption chain and record losses on the basis of a "register of shortcomings" whether they be expressed in norm-hours, calories, joules, roubles or kilowatt-hours, since as far as the national economy is concerned it all boils down to the same thing in the end.

Let us start with the planners, since those who draw up the projects and plans know better than anyone else the kind of losses which are caused by violations of economic contracts, failure to fulfill programs and pledges and by the interruption of schedules. And if you perform calculations in terms of energy expenditure, then excessively protracted construction work, for example, is, to say the least, inefficient. It is wasteful!

You don't need a computer to see that it is better to mobilize oneself and quickly complete and commission one plant than it is to struggle to keep 10 projects going at the same time. If there is not enough coke for five blast furnaces and you share it "equally" among them, none of them will have enough for smelting. The scattering of resources is a socialist economy's worst enemy. This applies just as much to installations in the fuel and energy complex as it does to any others, since these uncompleted projects do in fact consume large amounts of labor and unproductively burn up energy resources. The slowing down of economic turnover means lost capacity, reduced speed and the overconsumption of fuel.

Moving on to fuel losses occurring on premises where there are neither turbines nor furnaces, but only the sound of rustling papers and clicking calculators, a couple of words on norm fixing. Norms for the expenditure of resources must be based on scientifically sound data, taking into account production conditions. Must...but in practice we often observe how science would appear to avoid applied tasks where the results can be compared and checked. For this reason production tackles many problems by feeling its way--by trial and error. At the same time, life produces absolutely astounding examples where science, based on the aims of production, finds the kind of solutions that allow a colossal saving in total public energy expenditure to be achieved.

Unfortunately, under pressure from narrowly departmental and allied localistic interests, the so-called calculated-statistical method of norm fixing has become established in our economic practice--with next to no foundation from the scientific viewpoint and fraught with the most flagrant distortions of the meaning of socialist economic management. Here no account is taken of the achievements of science and technology and progressive native and foreign experience is not taken into the reckoning. Who profits? Only the bureaucrats--so that they avoid carrying out a natural systematic revision of norms to take account of scientific and technical progress.

As a result of this practice, for example, expenditure of energy on the per-unit production of certain types of products in our country considerably exceeds indicators achieved in the United States, the FRG, Japan, Canada and other states, and, moreover, often using the same type of equipment and under similar conditions. The strangest fact, though, is that enterprises working according to these wasteful norms can be ranked among the progressive enterprises in the sphere of fuel and electricity "savings" and are even being rewarded for this....

But let us continue further along the path of logic. For progressive norm fixing, accurate, current accounting is necessary. But very often at production units, actual expenditures of heat and energy in any particular sector can only be guessed; There are no suitable means for determining expenditures, for regulating processes or for utilizing waste.

The most energetic executives are themselves trying to solve these problems. They are galvanizing engineers and workers--innovators and rationalizers. Dozens and even hundreds of ingenious heat, gas and water gauges and meters and other control and metering instruments and apparatuses have appeared. For all their imperfections and sometimes primitive construction their use is producing good results. But it is, after all, possible for these instruments to be mass-produced.

Seeing the Goal!

In a socialist society aimed at more fully satisfying people's demands, the surest and richest source of savings, and consequently of the general well-being--is good work by everyone. Good work is when a person gives more than he takes, and the working day of us all could also be evaluated in roubles, in grams of gold, in kilograms of potatoes, in liters of oil, in kilowatt hours.... The only trouble is that some work will register zero or else emerge with a minus sign. Never mind, we do not need to fear the truth--in a complex organism anything is possible. It is important to bring the disease to light in time.

Economizing does not mean being a miser. Sometimes the biggest damage is done exactly in places where there is underpayment and underexpenditure. Let us remember "work in progress" [nezavershenka]. Just recently a new rolling mill was commissioned in Dneprodzerzhinsk for the production of freightcar axles. It was very expensive and very intricate. But it is not simple axles that are being made, but hollow ones--each one is stronger yet 100 kg lighter. Now metal is being saved on each axle, and how much fuel will be saved when the freightcar is in motion!... There is no need to trundle superfluous weight around the country.

Or, for instance, can a vegetable depository be a work of brilliance? But in Orlovskaya Oblast there were people who managed to insure the better safekeeping of potatoes. It is possible to calculate the amount of vegetables saved, and it is also possible to calculate the amount of fuel saved--those same working kilowatt-hours....

Nowadays it is difficult to work well with poor equipment. If designers create a machine like a ponderous dinosaur which can scarcely move itself--it merely results in losses. With old, worn out machines work means overconsumption of fuel and lubricants and breakdowns at the most crucial moment. Outdated equipment places stress on human labor. Using new equipment competently means wringing every last reserve out of it under optimal operating conditions; and having run it for its complete operating life, not patching up the holes but replacing it with new equipment. The rapid modernization of enterprises, the vigorous replacement of motor vehicle pools with diesel-powered vehicles, the increase in the shift index for the operation of equipment--it is impossible to enumerate all the sources. Work quality is a very profitable matter. Good work is of lasting significance.

And efforts are not in vain. During the past 20 years the fall in energy consumption per unit of production has become no longer just a trend but a clear-cut pattern. And this is despite all the aforementioned shortcomings in norm fixing and planning.... If, as the decisions of the party's 25th congress and of the CPSU Central Committee's November (1979) Plenum demand, we resolutely set about rectifying matters as listed in the "register of shortcomings" in the fuel and energy complex and if we orient energy expenditures still more purposefully, the results at the end of the 5-year plan period could be outstanding.

Let us note incidentally that in sports competitions in many countries, the German word "ziel" has begun to be inscribed much more frequently than the English word "finish" on the large sign marking the end of the course. There is no difference at all for the spectator but sportsmen feel that it helps.

The reader may think it strange here--we were talking of a balanced method for analyzing the expenditure of resources, and then from somewhere or other Olympic parallels are drawn.... But the whole point is that a clear awareness of the meaning, of the goal, represents a huge internal energy reserve.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION EXAMINED

LD050058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[From PRAVDA review on consumer goods production]

[Text] The program for a further raising of the Soviet people's prosperity, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, is being successfully implemented on the basis of the planned development of our socialist economy. The people's real incomes are going up; production of goods is being increased, construction of housing and cultural and consumer amenities are advancing on a wide front. Soviet trade has an important role to play in solving socioeconomic tasks, writes PRAVDA in the leading article entitled "Taking the Buyer's Needs into Consideration."

The retail goods turnover of the state and cooperative sectors will increase by 5.1 percent in the final year of the 5-year plan, exceeding 264 billion rubles. New shops, coffee bars and canteens are being opened. The latest methods of serving buyers are being brought into practice.

At the same time, as was noted at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, there are quite a few serious shortcomings in this area.

Although the volume of consumer goods production is growing steadily, their quality and variety clearly fall behind modern requirements. In particular, this applies to many articles bearing the mark of USSR Light Industry Ministry enterprises. Last year's tasks for production of a number of consumer goods have not been fully met in the country. As a result, certain difficulties arose concerning the issue of satisfying the population's growing needs. It is necessary to straighten out the situation as early as 1980, said Comrade Brezhnev. It is necessary to find and punish specific culprits responsible for each shortcoming caused by carelessness, irresponsibility and bungling.

The known decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving economic mechanisms devotes much attention to questions of strengthening the contract discipline and obligations as far as trade is concerned. The assessment of the results of economic activities of production collectives engaged in production of consumer goods and also the economic incentives for them will depend, above all, on the fulfillment of delivery plans from the point of view of variety and the fulfillment of agreement provisions.

Naturally, the transition to new conditions will require that purposeful organizational work be carried out by industrial and trade departments and local party and administrative organs.

To satisfy the population's requirements more fully also means all-round, on-going improvement in the organization of trade and the raising of quality of service for clients.

Belorussia, for instance, has had a good experience: The system of trade quality control in the shops of Lvov, Chelyabinsk and other towns is being used successfully. The USSR Trade Ministry and the Central Committee of the industry's trade union must devote more attention to generalizing and disseminating the resourcefulness of the best collectives. One must not reconcile oneself to the fact that in certain regions of the country attention to the development of such progressive modes of trade as self-service has slackened. It is important to be concerned about insuring that the trade network has modern technology.

Tasks connected with satisfying the material and cultural needs of the Soviet people should constantly be in the field of vision of party committees, points out PRAVDA in today's leading article. Beginning a militant socialist competition for high efficiency and quality of work in the sphere of services, they must constantly concern themselves with the selection and upbringing of cadres and conditions of labor and life. It is important to promote the growth of public prestige of trade workers, to strictly bring to account those who treat their duties with indifference, allowing bad management to take place. Communists working in industry should be in the forefront of the struggle for implementing the socioeconomic program of the CPSU and for the further increase in the prosperity of our people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS DECISIONS ON INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE

LD081706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has considered the question of further enhancing the role of attestation [attestatsiya] of industrial products in order to raise their technical level and quality. An appropriate decision was passed on this question. The CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers have also adopted a decision on the introduction in 1980 of progressive technology in the production of agricultural crops.

BREZHNEV CABLES KOSTROMA GRES WORKERS ON ECONOMY SUCCESSES

LD111902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to workers, engineering and technical workers and office staff, party, trade union and komsomol organizations of the Kostroma GRES. Dear comrades, the telegram says, the CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that workers, engineering-technical workers, and the office staff of the Kostroma GRES, in implementing in practice the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, have attained extensive good successes in work in the economy of fuel energy resources.

The tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan in the reduction of the proportionate use of fuel for the production of electric power has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Since the commissioning of the power station, over 390,000 tons of heavy oil has been economized in excess of planned obligations. The perfection of technological schemes and timetables for the use of the power station, the construction of power equipment, the wide development of socialist competition according to personal efficiency accounts, worked out and implemented by you, deserves high praise.

It is particularly important that the fight for the rational, careful utilization of fuel and electric power is carried on in close unison with the collectives of scientific research organizations and power machinery construction enterprises.

The initiative and creative search for means of a more full utilization of existing reserves in the economy of fuel energy resources and the high results attained by you are proof of the deep understanding by each worker at the power station of the tasks set by the party in raising the efficiency of production. I am firmly convinced of the fact that your patriotic initiative will receive extensive support among the collectives of power stations and industrial enterprises.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished new labor triumphs, good health and happiness to all.

MOLNIYA-1 SERIES COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD121019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0948 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 January (TASS)--Another Molniya-1 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on 11 January. It is intended to ensure operation of the long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communications system and also braodcasts of USSR central television programs to points in the Orbita network located in areas of the Far North, Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia.

The satellite has been put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 40830 km in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 478 km in the Southern Hemisphere [figures as received]. The satellite's period of rotation is 12 hours 17 minutes and the inclination of the orbit 62.8 degrees.

Installed aboard the satellite, apart from apparatus for television program transmission and for long-distance multi-channel radio communications, is apparatus of the command-and-measuring complex, as well as systems for orientation, orbit correction and energy supply.

According to data received, the apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally and communications sessions via the Molniya-1 satellite will be held in accordance with the program.

COSMOS-1150 LAUNCHED ON 14 JANUARY

LD150742 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 15, TASS--An aritifical earth satellite, Cosmos-1150, was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday to continue space research. It was guided into orbit with the following parametres: the initial period of rotation--105 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--1028, minimum--998 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--83 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

ZIMYANIN, NURIYEV ATTEND WEATHER SERVICE ANNIVERSARY

LD141549 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 January 1980 publishes on page 3 a 200-word TASS report under the headline "The Weather Service is 50 Years Old." It reports on a ceremony held in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns on 8 January to mark the 50th anniversary of the USSR Hydrometeorology Center. It states that "M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were in the presidium."

BRIEFS

VOYAGES TO ANTARCTICA--The production training vessel Professor Kozhin is en route to the Antarctic expedition area with students from the Sakhalin and Kamchatka navigation schools abroad. The scientific research vessel Milogradovo is en route to Antarctica from Singapore to conduct scientific research work. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]